

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE GERMAN SUBMARINE VICTORY

THE SWIFT AND SILENT DESTRUCTION of three big British cruisers by a German submarine or submarines in the North Sea last week attracts wide attention, because the episode is not only, as the *Boston Transcript* remarks, "the most spectacular so far of the war," but is also, as the *Springfield Republican* points out, "much the greatest feat performed by submarines in the entire history of these craft." The incident may even mean, in the opinion of many observers, that the day of the big unit in naval warfare, the dreadnought and superdreadnought, is over. That this would be one of the facts revealed by the next great naval war was predicted only a few months ago by a British Admiral, Sir Percy Scott, who saw in the submarine the war-vessel of the future. His opinion, however, was vigorously challenged by no less an authority than Admiral Mahan. Previous to this war the record of the submarine in 135 years has been chiefly one of self-destruction. Nevertheless, as the *Brooklyn Eagle* remarks, the German victory lends color to Admiral Scott's theory, "which, if correct, condemns the policy of every first-class naval Power in the world, including Germany herself."

While there is still some vagueness of detail as to just what happened in the North Sea on the morning of September 22, all accounts agree that the British armored cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* were torpedoed and sunk in rapid succession by an invisible foe. These cruisers, which were all of the same type, cost \$4,000,000 each when they were built, about fifteen years ago, and each carried a crew of more than 700 men. While many survivors of the disaster were picked up by trawlers and other craft, the loss in men and officers is said to have been more than 1,300. Some of the rescued sailors say that the attack was made by five German submarines, two of which were sunk by the guns of the cruisers. A Berlin dispatch, however, states that one submarine, the *U-9*, with a crew of twenty men, destroyed the three cruisers single-handed. According to one of the steamers that came to the rescue of the survivors the encounter took place about twenty miles north of the Hook of Holland.

The first dispatches from London told of the "thrill of horror"

caused by the announcement of this blow, the greatest mishap to the British Navy since the war opened. Later dispatches from the British capital, however, sound a more optimistic note, and even pay tribute to the skill and daring of the men who executed this startlingly successful attack. In this tribute of praise, according to the correspondents, the English papers are joined by the surviving officers of the lost cruisers. "It would be idle to deny," remarks the London *Daily Mail's* naval expert, "that the exploit reflects the greatest credit on the German submarine service." "The British public," says a London dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "finds some compensation for these losses in the statement of the Admiralty that the

command of the sea had resulted in the maintenance of ocean traffic by 4,000 merchantmen, with the loss of only twelve by capture since the beginning of the war." After remarking that raiding by German submarines was "one of the things which the British Navy has been led to expect," another London correspondent of the same paper goes on to say:

"Nevertheless it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could so easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German Fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine- and fortress-protected harbors. However,

the British Fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply and, in doing so, must run great risks.

"The ships which were sunk, while obsolete, still were very useful vessels, and it is little satisfaction to England to know that her cruiser fleet is still double in number that of the Germans, and that, as Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has said, she will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one."

Since "vessels under way can not carry torpedo-nets outrigged," remarks the naval expert of the London *Chronicle*, the safety of battle-ships from submarines "seems to lie in vigilant observation," and "still more in rapid movement and in altering their course, so as to make it impossible for a submerged assailant to determine their position." The London *Daily News* remarks that in the present war "four cruisers, totaling 136,000 tons, have been sunk by gun-fire," and "five cruisers, totaling 41,000 tons, have been sunk by submarines."

Great Britain.....	72
France.....	68
Russia.....	36
Germany.....	22
Austria-Hungary.....	10
Japan.....	15

The figures show the number of submarine torpedo-firing craft that stood to the credit of each of the above six nations in the latter part of 1913.

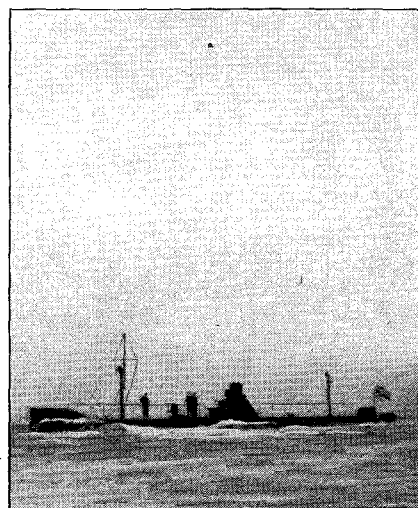
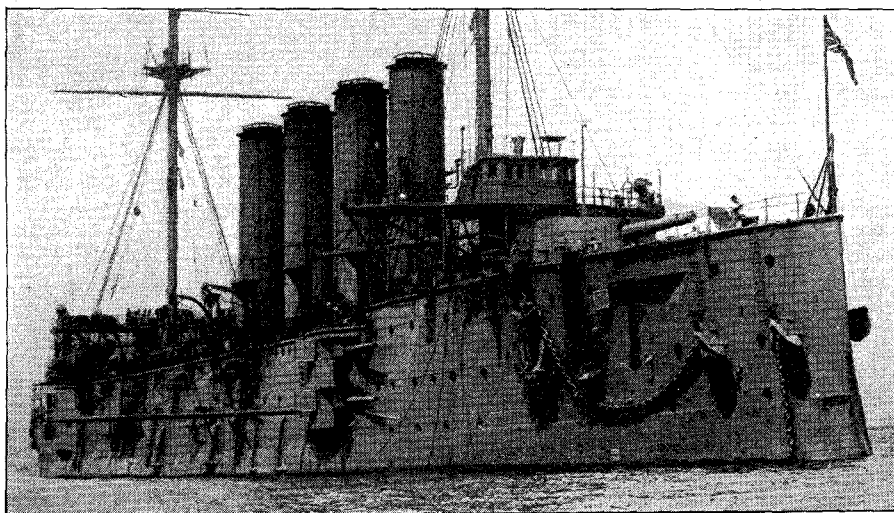
INTERNATIONAL SUBMARINE STRENGTH.

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On the left is the *Aboukir*, one of the three 12,000-ton British cruisers sunk by a German submarine attack in the North Sea on the morning of September 22. On the right is a German submarine, a 300-ton craft armed with three 18-inch torpedo tubes and two small guns.

GOLIATH AND DAVID.

It also points out that all the British naval losses, except that of the *Pegasus*, have been caused by mines or submarines, while "every loss inflicted on the enemy, except one, has been caused by gun-fire." As the naval expert of the *London Globe* sees it, the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* "will rouse the British Fleet to action as nothing else could have done, and the success of this submarine attack may yet prove the death-knell of the German Navy."

After pointing out that the loss of three cruisers is in itself trifling "to a fleet which has about 120 to call upon in addition to all the auxiliary cruisers and converted merchantmen it has at its disposition," the *New York Evening Post* goes on to say:

"The German submarines must needs repeat their terrible victory many times before there is sufficient attrition to make a serious numerical showing. With the psychological factor, however, the situation is different. There can be no doubt that the German achievement will not only increase the unhappiness of the British public, but that it will enormously increase the strain upon the blockading British Fleet. While the exact situation of the lost vessels is unknown, they were plainly not far distant from the Dutch coast; but that these German underwater boats have shown amazing daring and gone long distances from home is apparent. It is now officially admitted that it was a submarine, and not a mine, which sank the *Pathfinder*, September 5, on the east coast of Scotland, roughly 400 miles from the nearest German harbor. The Germans claim to have laid mines through submarines at the outbreak of the war at the very mouth of the Thames; it is beyond dispute that they deposited some quite near the east coast of England. A letter from a German sailor just published tells of a long voyage to England for reconnaissance purposes, and of passing unseen under a British squadron off Scotland.

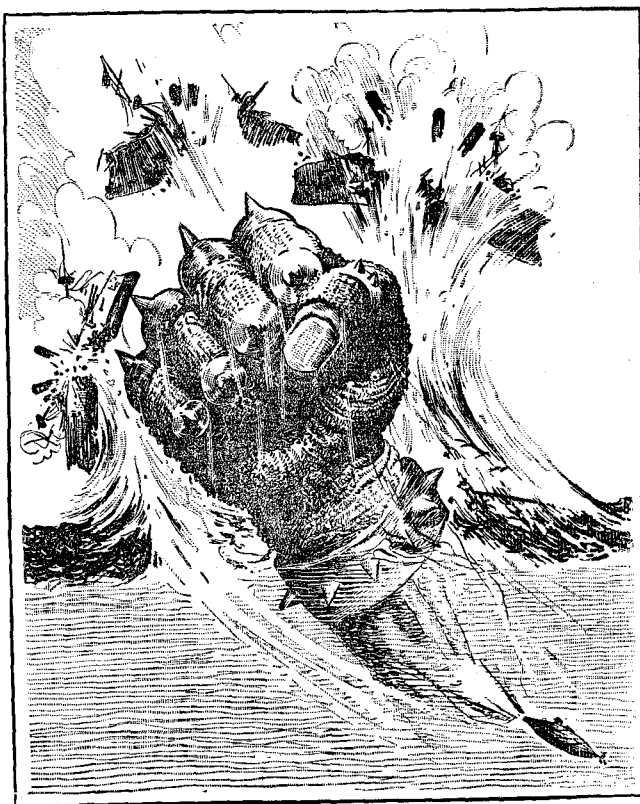
"That this is not impossible appears from the fact that a submarine built at Kiel in 1908 is known to have had an ordinary

range of action of 1,000 miles, coupled with the ability to make nine knots under water for a period of three consecutive hours. Since then improved vessels have been built—Germany has thirty-nine submarines built or being built—indeed, it has been stated that the newest British submarines have a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, with an above-water speed of twenty-one knots and a submerged speed of not less than fifteen. The French submarine *Mariotte* has a radius of 2,200 miles at ten knots. One of the ninety-six English submarines built or being built has already accounted for one small German cruiser, the *Hela*, and others took some slight part in the battle off Helgoland. But no submarine feat in naval history is comparable to this disposal in twenty minutes of three great cruisers."

While interest in the present war has been largely centered on the land operations, a glance at the lists of ships of the belligerents sunk or captured in various parts of the world reminds us that naval activity has been considerable, despite the absence of any large naval battles. Thus the *New York Times* prints

a list issued by the State Department at Washington showing that since the beginning of the war 483 vessels have been sunk or seized on the high seas as prizes of war. The great majority of these boats were small trading-vessels flying the German or the Austrian flag.

The world was warned at the very outset of the war that the Germans had "surprises" in store for their opponents, the *New York Evening Sun* reminds us, and it goes on to say that their efficiency with the submarine has not been the only one of these surprises to materialize. First, it points out, there was the great German siege-gun, which went far to prove, by its effects at Liège and Namur, that "the reliance in fortresses had been vain." More than any other factor, according to *The Evening Sun*, these German howitzers contributed to the opening defeats of the Allies. Then came the German submarine raid in the



THE MAILED FIST.

—Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

North Sea, a raid whose success was the more startling because of the secrecy and mystery that have been maintained concerning German submarine construction. But this apparently is not all. *The Evening Sun* thinks that the possibilities of a *Zeppelin* raid upon London are such as to "warrant graver apprehension than that city knew in Napoleon's time."

WHAT THE PEACE TALK REVEALS

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED when the time comes for one side or the other to dictate terms is indicated by the informal "conversations" on the subject of peace initiated by American ambassadors at some of the European capitals. While it is true, as one paragrapher remarks, that the only immediate outcome of these discussions is the knowledge that "the Allies positively refuse to accept the peace overtures which Germany positively refuses to offer," they nevertheless evoked a number of semiofficial comments which throw a revealing light toward the future. Thus Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, makes it known through Ambassador Page that Great Britain could never become a party to peace negotiations which failed to provide for complete reparation to Belgium for the violation of her neutrality and the damage inflicted by German troops; Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declares that while "peace with the German people might be arranged in good time" there would be "no peace with Prussian militarism short of the grave"; Paris and Petrograd agree in repudiating any peace terms that fail to dispose of Prussian militarism; and the German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces through Ambassador Gerard that Germany "could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attack." Germany's attitude is further elucidated by the statement of her Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff, that "until Germany is absolutely guaranteed that not one inch of her territory will be taken from her, she will fight." As quoted by the *New York World*, the Count goes on to say:

"Remember, there can be no lasting peace if even one square inch of German territory is taken. When I say German territory, I refer to her colonial possessions as well as her territory in Europe."

Turning from these informal pronouncements from official sources to the comments made by newspapers and by unofficial

individuals, we find that nobody, apparently, is willing to consider peace until the arbitrament of arms has resulted decisively one way or another. The *Paris Temps* wants no "delusive peace," and declares: "It is necessary to pursue a single idea—the end of the militarist German Empire." In the *Journal des Débats* we read:

"Treaties, written prohibitions, and restrictions will not suffice. All these the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has declared to be merely scraps of paper."

"What is needed are material measures immediately executed that will constitute guaranties for the future. This is the destruction of German territory, organizations, and instruments of war."

The *London Times*, commenting on the rumors of mediation and the discussion of possible peace terms, has this to say:

"The Allies, who are ranged against the Napoleonism of the German Kaiser, have no thought of placing any yoke, Napoleonic or otherwise, upon the people of Germany. But they are firmly and irrevocably resolved not to stay their hands until German militarism, its causes, and its effects are destroyed once and for all. They are determined that the institution and forces that have brought this unspeakable calamity upon the world at the instance of William of Hohenzollern with the acquiescence of his subjects, shall be crushed beyond hope of repair. Not until the German people have been compelled to perceive this struggle in its true light, as a revolt of the invincible forces of civilization against the systematized ethic of barbarism forged by German potentates and professors, can there be a prospect of lasting peace for the world. Against this ethic of barbarism there must indeed be a fight to a finish."

"Deprecatory recommendations that the Allies should avoid the humiliation of Germany are entirely beside the point. No hostile force or combination of forces can inflict on Germany greater humiliation than that which she has incurred of her own choice."

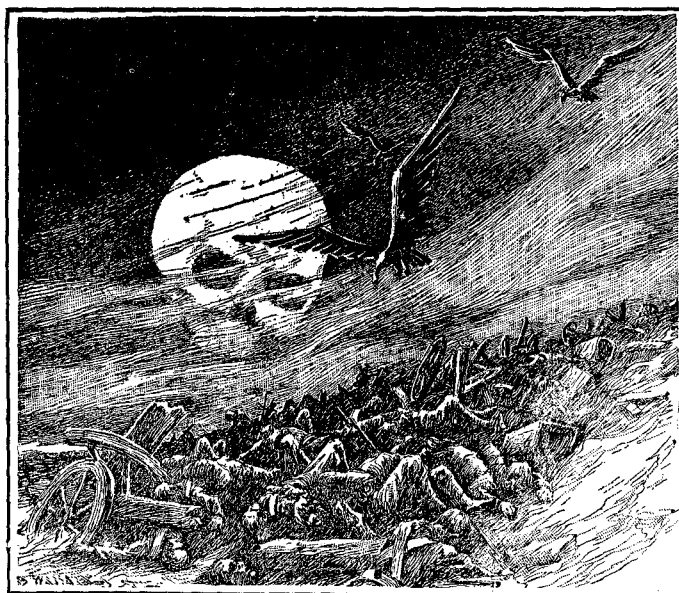
In a London dispatch to the *New York Sun*, Sir Gilbert Parker is quoted as saying:

"I believe I speak the mind of 95 per cent. of my fellow countrymen when I say that this country is in this war to her last man and her last penny to break the militarism which is at present and would be a perpetual danger to the world if it were allowed to dominate Europe."

"If Germany is dismembered it will not be by Great Britain. It will be through the revolution of her own people. She has been a great nation, great in industries and commerce, and I believe she will still be so when the issue is decided against her. But Germany has been Prussianized, and militarism has been the Prussian method of progress. From Prussia it has spread



"ON TO PARIS!" "ON TO BERLIN!"
—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



THE HARVEST-MOON IN EUROPE.
—Wallace in the *Denver Post*.

IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR.

through all the German Empire. If Austria breaks in pieces, if the German Empire falls apart, it will be by no act of dismemberment of the Allies."

Russia's aims are stated in a London dispatch to the *New York Evening Sun* to be "a recasting of the map of Europe, and at the same time the abolition of Prussian domination in the German Empire." According to this dispatch:

"The Petrograd press are unanimous in declaring that as a result of the war Prussia must be reduced to a second-class State and apportion her territory somewhat as follows: Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Aix district to Belgium, Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, Posen and part of Silesia to be included in the future Poland, East Prussia as far as the Vistula to Russia. It is also stated that Russia requires the restoration of the Hanoverian dynasty.

"Regarding Austria-Hungary, Russian opinion is that Russia must have Galicia and the Russian portions of Bukovina, that Hungary must lose Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, Clechia, and Moravia, while she must also give up Trieste to Italy. Transylvania, Oart, and Bukovina, inhabited mostly by Roumanians, must be freed."

In America the newspapers are virtually unanimous in the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for further talk of mediation, and they point out that President Wilson's early offer of this Government's good offices still stands whenever any of the contestants wish to avail themselves of it. That a premature peace in Europe could only result in another war is the view taken by such papers as the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *New York World*, *Globe*, and *Tribune*, and the *Boston Transcript*. In *The Transcript* we read:

"On all sides it is agreed that this is a war against war—to abolish it, if may be, forever. We who stand on the side may look on with pity and horror; but we must realize that the supreme issue of general disarmament can not be decided until the conflict is fought to a finish. The spirit in the army of the Allies is that militarism must be ended, now or never, and for that end multitudes of brave men are willing to pay the ultimate price of all mortal flesh. But to interrupt hostilities for futile negotiations which would, at the best, allow Germany to stand out for terms preserving her formidable armaments, and which might, at worst, enable her to recuperate for a resistance so much the more bloody and stubborn after the breaking off of negotiations, would be a fruitless business of infinite cost to the world."

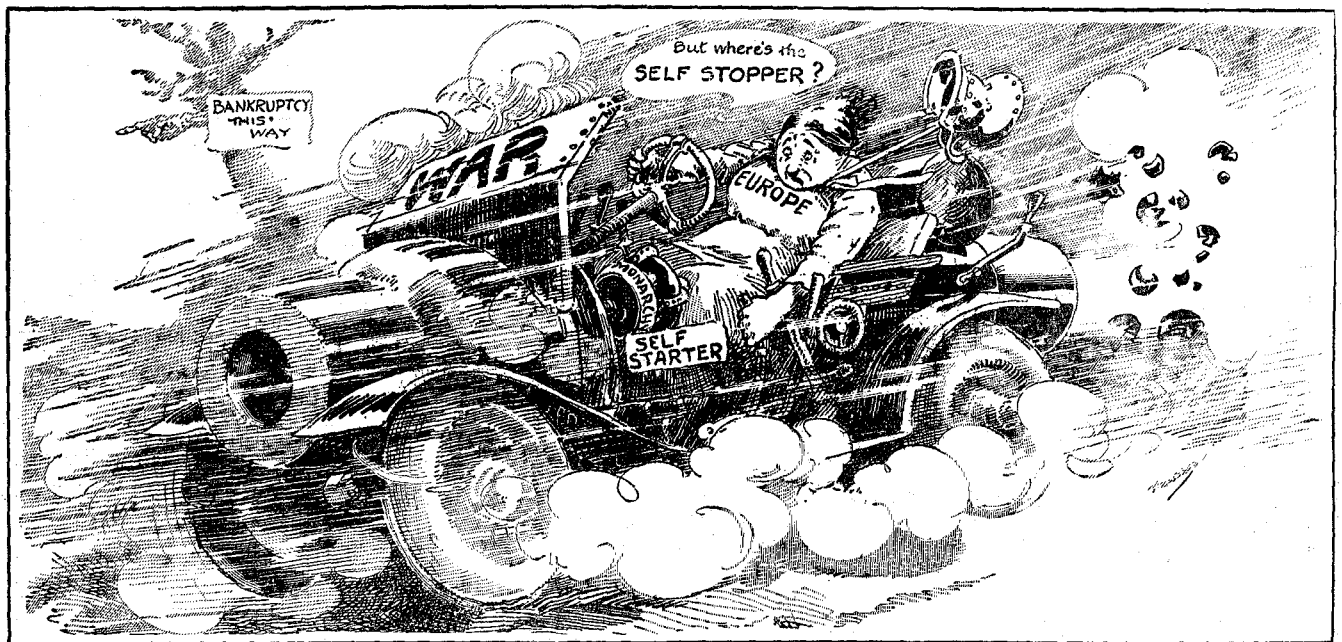
According to *The Globe* "there is no considerable public opinion in either Great Britain or France in favor of the dismemberment of Germany." And *The World*, whose general

editorial discussion of the war has been of a nature to preclude any suspicion of partizanship, declares that such a dismemberment would be "a crime against civilization." On this point it goes on to say:

"If Germany is decisively beaten, Germany must expect to pay the cost of this war to the last penny. She must be prepared not only to meet staggering indemnities, and submit to a limitation of armament, but also to surrender the Reichsland and Prussia's Polish provinces, which are the fruits of military conquest. But the Germany that is truly German, the Germany of which the German people themselves are the bone and flesh and blood and brain—to dismember that Germany would be a calamity to mankind. Instead of making for the peace of Europe, it would be a continuing incentive to new wars of revenge and hatred. A peace that outraged German nationality, or compelled men who are German by race, speech, tradition, and culture to live under another flag would mean only a peace of the sword, and the world has seen enough of that in Alsace-Lorraine."

EXPERT FORECASTS ON THE WAR

THAT THE WAR in Europe will last "from nine to eighteen months," and that Germany, "unless she is superhuman, will be defeated," is the consensus of opinion of more than two score active American army officers reported to the *New York World* by one of its Washington correspondents. These men are all of or above the rank of captain, we are told, and their names are withheld, because of the President's orders that Government officers are not to comment on the war. Their judgment is said to be "wholly academic, from a military standpoint, and without regard to personal sympathies." No prophecy about the probable length of the war is ventured by the *New York Herald's* special military correspondent at the capital, but he does predict as one thing certain that "the longer it lasts, the stronger and more capable will the German armies become." *The Herald* expert explains this remark by saying that until now the German armies, however excellent, have been the product merely of text-books and maneuvers. They have all the theory they need, the writer says, and at present are learning in actual war "what our armies learned in struggles North and South over fifty years ago." In this respect, however, he reminds us, "both France and Great Britain have similar opportunity," and we read that "in three months' time the armies will be trained; in six months the great battles will be fought by veterans." Altho the officers interrogated by *The World's* correspondent differ in their hazards



THE SELF-STARTER WORKED ALL RIGHT

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.



PRINCE OSCAR.



PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM.



PRINCE JOACHIM.

Prince Oscar, who is twenty-six years of age, received a flesh wound from a piece of shrapnel during a battle near Longwy in the first week of the war. Prince August Wilhelm, who is one year older, was reported wounded in the battle of the Marne. Prince Joachim, the youngest, who is twenty-four, was wounded in the thigh by a shrapnel fragment while serving with his regiment between Meaux and Montmirail.

THREE SONS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR WHO HAVE SPILLED THEIR BLOOD FOR THE FATHERLAND.

on the probable duration of the war, they are all agreed that "this is a war not only of ready resources, but of all resources, and until one side has about exhausted all its resources, the fighting will go on." Whichever side is beaten, we are assured, it will be "so crushed that it will require a half century or more for even a waking recovery." *The World* correspondent gives then a digest of several military opinions on the struggle as far as it has gone. We read:

"Germany has thrown into the western theater of war—in France—the flower of the great military machine which she has been building since the Franco-Prussian War, and which has been the admiration and envy of the military world. At first nothing seemed to be able to check the onward march of this tremendous power. Held up a few days by the heroic courage of the Belgians, this wonderful machine literally sped to within forty miles of Paris.

"What happened then? Despite the greatness of the organization, the perfect working of the integral parts of the machine, without the miscarriage of a single one of the complicated plans for the taking of Paris, it was found the whole thing was flesh and blood and that it could not do almost the impossible.

"There was in the situation around Paris when Generals von Bülow and von Kluck and the Crown Prince were at its gates that which the Union Army found in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia several times during the Civil War—a certain desperation on the part of the defenders which comes only to the man protecting his family from harm."

A new fighting spirit was produced in the ranks of the Allies by the rapid advance of the German forces, and we are told that:

"This spirit will triumph over the spirit of national aggrandizement upon which the German cause is built if the teachings and writings of its own statesmen—Sybel, Giesenrecht, Treitschke, Droysen, and Hausser—are to be accepted as the thought of the German nation.

"There must be the material as well as a fighting spirit in the armies of a victorious nation or alliance, and a close study of the resources shows that the Entente—Great Britain, France, and Russia—in money, men, and geographical location, are better equipped for a long war than is Germany. Great Britain alone probably would succumb in a test of resources, but Great Britain and Russia combined have more resources than Germany."

As to the comparative strength of the combatants, this digest of military opinion has it that now, and also in the future, the Allies will outnumber the Germans, and we read:

"According to reports the artillery of the Allies is equal, if

not superior, to the Germans. Only in the big siege-guns do the Germans excel, and, according to reliable information received here, the Allies are rushing work on siege-guns to equal those of the Krupps.

"The greatest battle is yet to come. It will be the decisive battle, too, and it will occur in Germany. It will be when the Allies, working inwardly by the retreat and advance movements, get the German armies in Germany and begin hammering from all sides.

"This will be months from now, and when this battle takes place all the belligerents virtually will have new armies in the field. Germany must get hers from where she got her present army, from among the German States. Great Britain will obtain hers from the British Isles, Canada, India, Egypt, and Australia. Russia will bring her forces in from Siberia and south Russia. France will draw more on her African possessions. The resources of the Allies are greater than those of the German Empire."

RUSSIA INVITES OUR EXPORTS

A PRESSING INVITATION to come and sell our goods to Russia's 170,000,000 consumers has a sound like prosperity to our editorial observers. The immortal Colonel Sellers had visions of great wealth when the teeming millions of the East used his eye-water, and one of his successors figured out that if every Chinaman added an inch to the tail of his tunic our cotton-mills would be kept running day and night. Such ideas were mere humorous fancies. But now we are actually asked to come and reap the commercial harvest of the Czar's huge Empire. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sergius Sazonoff, says in an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the *London Times* that "there now exists a situation and an opportunity in trade and commerce with Russia which, to England and America, may mean more in decades to come than it is easy to realize." In the view of the *Washington Times*, "the fact that, tho using an English vehicle, he observed that 'for America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as hardly can be over-estimated,' gives particular significance to what he said." Then this journal points out that while Germany, "next-door neighbor, among all the great industrial countries, to Russia, has enjoyed first call on the trade of the great domain of the Czar," nevertheless "the national source from which Russia should draw its manufactures is America, rather than either Germany

or Great Britain." *The Times* proves this contention by the fact that Russia, like the United States, is "a country of acres and area rather than of dense population, a country in which development, whether of agriculture, of transportation, of commerce, must be extensive rather than intensive." Mr. Sazonoff's statement is reported in part as follows:

"It is the country which forces the situation commercially in Russia that will reap the enormous benefits that the Russian markets now offer. It is not enough that merchants and manufacturers should offer their goods here. Experts should be sent here now, even while the war is still in progress, to study and examine the wants of our country. Our duties, our manner of doing business, and our present and future wants and growing



BERLIN CELEBRATING THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WAR TROPHIES.

demands should be studied scientifically, so that when peace comes those channels, which have for decades flowed deeply with German products, may continue to flow with products from America and England.

"For America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as can hardly be overestimated. We have an empire of 170,000,000 souls, and the \$300,000,000 we have been paying Germany yearly is but the beginning of a demand that will soon make Russia among the most desirable and valuable markets in the world. Railroad-building and new developments everywhere are the prelude to an era of prosperity in this country such as has never been seen here before."

At this juncture it is of interest to consider just what our trade with Russia has hitherto amounted to. We learn from James Davenport Whelpley, writing in the *New York Independent*, that:

"Figures issued by the Government at Washington credit Russia with less than \$30,000,000 worth of imports from the United States, whereas, owing to the fact that the larger part of the trade is indirect, the total is at least five times that amount. Over \$50,000,000 worth of American cotton now goes to Russia each year, and it will not be long before \$100,000,000 worth will be needed. Harvesting machinery of American design and manufacture is sold in Russia to the amount of over \$25,000,000 annually. American life-insurance companies are carrying over \$100,000,000 insurance in Russia, as shown by the \$25,000,000 kept on deposit in Russian banks to guarantee these policies. American steel and iron products, shoes, machinery of all kinds, and, in fact, something in every line that goes toward modernizing the life of a country, make up the total of the Russian imports. These are nearly all goods that can be obtained elsewhere, but 'Made in America' has been, until the recent misunderstanding between the two nations over the passport question, a supreme recommendation to the Russian buyer."

VIRGINIA'S PROHIBITION STRIDE

VIRGINIA'S SWEEPING DECISION for State-wide Prohibition by 32,000 to 35,000 majority makes it, as many note, the tenth State to adopt the reform. Firm upholders of the cause rejoice in the event as showing the constant growth of the Prohibition idea, and we read in the press of a day's service of "celebration and thanksgiving" being held in all Virginia churches. On the other hand, there are those, like the *New York Tribune*, who see something of "hypocrisy and futility" in the provision of the Prohibition measure that permits wine, cider, and beer to be made within the State's borders, but only for export purposes. Among other restraints of the

Virginia law, which, the press inform us, takes effect November 1, 1916, is that no spirituous liquors may be manufactured, nor any sold even in clubs. It is estimated that the new statute will cause a loss in liquor revenues amounting to \$700,000 annually. Of further interest in the local situation is the discovery that Richmond, Alexandria, and Norfolk are the only large cities voting "wet," while it is reported as a surprise of the election that "dry" majorities prevail in Petersburg, Newport News, Roanoke, Portsmouth, and Lynchburg. *The News* of the last-named city makes answer to the "doubting Thomases" who question the State's ability to make the law effective. This journal says:

"The contention generally relied upon by local-option leaders, that the chief weakness of Prohibition resides in the difficulty

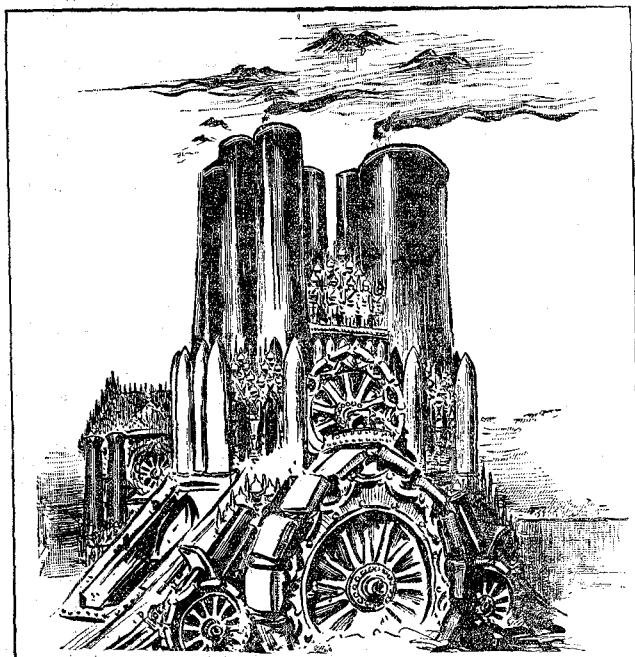
of enforcing the policy in communities whose public sentiment largely favors license, has just been rendered irrelevant by the cold logic of the election returns. From that source it develops that in no Virginia city does a decisively anti-Prohibition sentiment prevail. Upon the contrary, the total city vote of Virginia shows a majority of 4,883 against the licensed liquor traffic. Of the State's nineteen incorporated municipalities only three are included in the anti-Prohibition column; Virginia's two largest cities, Richmond and Norfolk, which generally have been regarded as secure local-option strongholds, gave but feeble majorities for that policy. It is fair to state, therefore, that both throughout the rural districts and in the larger centers of population, Prohibition has received a decisive measure of indorsement. It is equally fair to conclude the methods of satisfactory enforcement will be facilitated by the support to be derived from a strongly sympathetic public opinion."

The "real problem" for Virginia, according to the *Richmond News-Leader*, is this "enforcement of the law rather than the choice of the principle," and it points out that:

"The one encouraging feature of the election was the size of the majority. As the voters of Virginia are at this time determined to prohibit the licensed sale of liquor, it was well by every count that they should voice their will with impressive decision. . . . Virginia must take up the battle to make Prohibition not a soothing name, but a living fact. *The News-Leader* will do its full part, ungrudgingly and without complaint, to give the law a fair test."

In support of the proposition that "the law must be upheld" stands also the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, even tho it has opposed State-wide Prohibition as an issue. It now says:

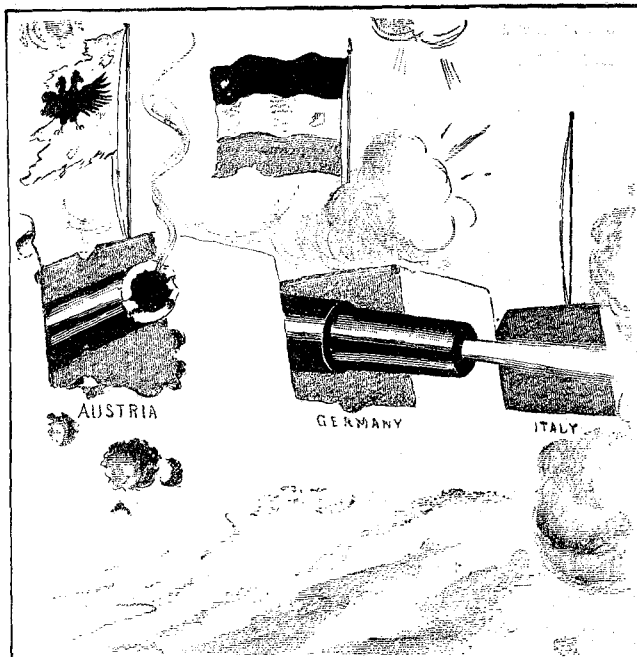
"A majority of the voters of Virginia gave their sanction to



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MODERN GERMAN GOTHIC ART.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE WAR ZONE.

the passage of a bad law. *The Times-Dispatch* believes State-wide Prohibition to be a violation of the principle of local self-government, and the result of the balloting has not changed that belief. The law has been passed, however, and when it becomes operative it will have no more loyal supporter than this newspaper. By its rigid enforcement alone will the voters be able to determine whether or not the majority were wise in the way they voted."

A strictly Prohibition view is that of the temperance organ, *The National Advocate*. The editor of this journal is authority for the statement that the liquor interests in Virginia tried to persuade the tobacco growers, dealers, and users that if Prohibition should win at the election, tobacco would come next under ban. He sees nothing surprising in the Virginia result, and explains:

"That Virginia should go 'dry' was but the logical result of benefits from Prohibition, shown since that policy went into effect, on July 1, in West Virginia. Those benefits have been both moral and material, and have stood out in bold relief, so that there could be no intelligent question about them."

The spread of Prohibition is seen by the *New York World* in the fact that there are now ten commonwealths that enjoy it in State-wide form. These are Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Consequently, says *The World*, "of the 91,000,000 people in the continental United States at the last census, approximately 16,550,000 are now subject to State-wide prohibitory laws." Then, too, as between the Northern and the Southern impulse in the movement,

"At the South, Prohibition has religious and racial inspiration, and in some cases has been carried by the whites solely for the purpose of depriving negroes of strong drink. At the North, it is urged now chiefly in resentment against the dominance and corruption of saloons in political management."

Rather severely critical is the tone of the *New York Tribune*, which concedes the significance of the Virginia vote "as a demonstration of an awakened public conscience," but holds that "as a practical measure designed to deal with the problem of drunkenness, it promises next to negligible results." *The Tribune* notes in particular that:

"The new law is to contain a clause permitting the manufacture of wine, cider, and beer within the State, provided the entire product is shipped beyond its borders. Besides protecting

thus in its bosom certain interests permanently arrayed in active opposition to Prohibition, Virginia at the very outset destroys all moral sanction for the enforcement of its law. . . .

"Then, it is only the legitimate liquor interests which will feel the weight of the law. The illegitimate interests, the blind tigers of the hills on which the notorious Allens and their kind have fattened for generations, having no dependence on legal sanction in any case, will flourish as never before."

THE VILLA-CARRANZA BREAK

WHAT ALL HAVE FEARED and many have predicted has happened in Mexico, says the *New York Globe* in noticing the rupture of friendly relations between Villa and Carranza. This latest trouble springs from the clash of "their personal animosities and ambitions," according to *The Globe*, which fears that "unless something is speedily done to put out the fire, the distracted country will be plunged into another protracted civil war." Of course the order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, thinks this journal, must now be revised. But Washington dispatches inform us that the Administration has no intention of rescinding that order or of altering its policy toward Mexico. We read, too, that the Government has reports which indicate that the differences between the two Constitutionalist leaders are of such a character that they are "capable of adjustment by amicable means." Even if Governor Carranza and General Villa can not compose their differences, observes the *New York Sun*, "the United States will remain strictly neutral, letting them fight the quarrel out to the bitter end." And it argues, in support of the reported determination of President Wilson not to revoke the Vera Cruz order, that our promise to withdraw our troops can not be recalled "without exciting a suspicion in Mexico that the first conflict between the partisans of Carranza and Villa will bring armed intervention and the occupation of the capital." Retracing the course of events from the time Carranza "raised the standard of revolt in Coahuila," *The Sun* reminds us it was Villa who "made its success possible by a series of victories in the field that stamped him as a military genius." Only in name was Carranza First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, we read, and "at any time after the taking of Torreon, Villa could have displaced him, so great was the man's popularity with the rank and

file in northern Mexico." *The Sun* cites instances then of Villa's forbearance and loyalty and accounts for the present difficulty thus:

"As Governor Carranza and General Villa were constantly at odds during the military campaign, it was highly improbable that they would agree about the establishment of a provisional government and the manner of holding the national election. It has never been a secret that General Villa, who is extremely radical in his views, was opposed to the ambition of Governor Carranza to make himself President of Mexico. If he desired to be a candidate at the polls, General Villa insisted that he should not serve as provisional President in defiance of the Constitution. Governor Carranza formally agreed to this. It was decided that the provisional President should be chosen in the City of Mexico at a conference on October 1, but the basis of representation was in dispute when General Villa arrested Obregon, a Carranzista general, at Chihuahua, and Governor Carranza retaliated by suspending railroad traffic north of Aguascalientes. Villa's vigorous manifesto declaring hostilities followed."

Villa's manifesto states that Carranza's agent, General Obregon, has been released, and continues:

"In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injury to our country, and since he could never govern a republic nor make happy a country which aspires to a real democracy, a country which wants to have a Government emanating from the people subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the Constitutional party, and we have declared hostilities, being disposed to fight until the last—until he is forced to abandon his power and place, and place the same in the hands of the real representatives of the people, who are disposed to remedy all evils of the republic and to direct it through the proper road of progress and well-being."

"We are not in favor of personalism, but we are defenders of principles, and consequently we will not fight against any other of the chiefs who have contributed to the downfall of the usurper Huerta, our difficulties being against the person of Venustiano Carranza."

"The States of Sonora, Zacatecas, and part of Coahuila have seconded us to present our attitude, and shortly we will be joined by adherents from other localities. General Obregon will leave to-night for El Paso, Texas."

An optimistic view of the outcome is taken by the head of

the Constitutionalist Agency at Washington, Rafael Zubaran Capmany, who is reported in the press as saying that he has hopes that the disagreement will be "peacefully and satisfactorily composed for the reason that there is no real cause for its existence." Yet, besides the already noted fact of the difference of opinion between the two leaders on the subject of the national convention to elect a President, we are informed by a *New York Times* correspondent at Washington of an additional source of friction. We read:

"The idea seems to prevail among Administration officials that Carranza, who is a member of the land-owning classes, is not now as anxious as he appeared to be to bring about the agrarian reforms to which he and the others engaged in the Constitutionalist cause were pledged."

"Zapata, it was pointed out, took the same position as Villa, namely, that there must be a distribution of land, with the compensation to the owners fixed by the Government and not by the owners themselves."

Speaking editorially, *The Times* remarks that "it may not be worth while to consider too gravely the causes of Villa's defiance of Carranza" but, it adds, war costs money, and wonders whether Villa's backer "will turn out to be the same man or company of men who financed the revolution against Huerta and elevated Carranza to his present position." We read then:

"If this is the case, it must be that Carranza's too obvious shiftiness and tendency to repudiation of foreign debts have caused his former friends to lose faith in him. His one aim, apart from his arrogant attitude toward the United States Government, which has done so much to help him, seems to be to undo everything, good or evil, accomplished by Huerta. He has lately repudiated certain concessions to Japanese which would have been very profitable to Mexico."

"That we in the United States are rather disappointed in Villa, who, we believed, had determined to keep the peace and aid Carranza in establishing a Government, is not to the point. That Carranza is probably not to be permitted to establish a Government, and that his misfortunes are largely due to his own lack of capacity, however, are important facts. Villa has not nearly so many armed men to support him as he pretends, but he is a fighter who will never admit defeat while he lives, and with Villa in opposition to Carranza there can be no peace in Mexico."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

It looks to us as tho Nancy were something of a flirt.—*Houston Chronicle*.

WAR has its George Bernard Shaw no less than peace.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

EUROPE is the country that conserves its forests and wastes its men.—*Chicago News*.

THE full effects of war will not be felt until Monte Carlo declares a moratorium.—*Washington Post*.

As we understand the dispatches, the enemy is the only one who uses dum-dum bullets.—*Chicago Herald*.

If only war tax could be levied on all this war talk it would pay off the national debts.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

It's about time for a Kipling poem on the bear that walks like a gentleman.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

THE twenty leading authors who approve Great Britain's participation in the war are still in London.—*Chicago Post*.

THE Russian soldier who shouts "On to Przemyśl!" is apt to be shot for hissing the Czar.—*Kanesburg Illuminator*.

PITTSBURG has sent the Allies six million horseshoes. It is evidently not altogether an automobile war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

SECRETARY BRYAN has evidently revised the adage to read, "In times of war prepare for peace." Every time a lull comes in emergency legislation he pops through a new peace treaty.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

MEANWHILE the American eagle is learning to coo.—*Chicago News*.

THE Russians seem to prefer to fight the Austrians.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE report of the Austrian movements is a sort of running account.—*Macon Telegraph*.

WE are waiting with some curiosity to see Francis Joseph's Thanksgiving proclamation.—*Columbia State*.

ALL very well for Europe to wipe out old scores, but she is running up some new ones.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE geographical globes you buy are up to date in one particular: the world is still round.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

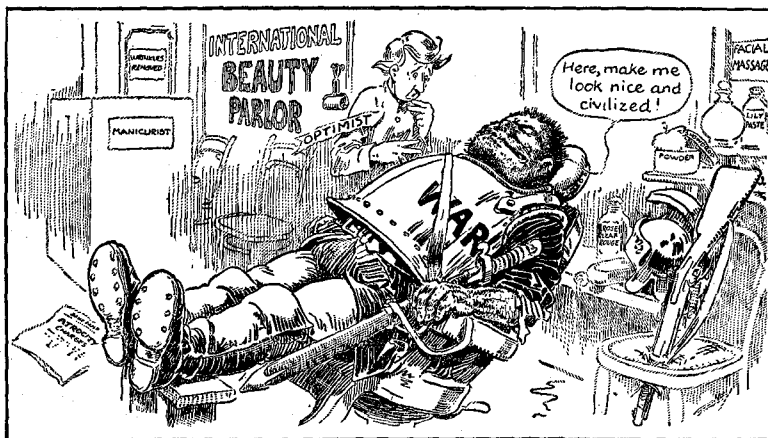
WE see by the papers that the Austrians have captured two sneezes and a hiss.—*Columbia State*.

EVEN Providence can not grant victory to everybody, but the praying will do all of them good.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE unseen iron cross that is being conferred on the millions yet unborn is the war tax that will cripple all Europe.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE British Parliament has been prorogued, but the American Congress is afraid to adjourn because of the war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

FEARS are becoming general that the real inwardness of the European war will not be satisfactorily elucidated until the graduating exercises next June.—*Washington Post*.



HOPELESS JOB.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



"PEACE," WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE

THE PUBLIC OPINION of the world in presence of a war, bloody and cruel beyond the records of history, is naturally being influenced by the desire of peace. But prospects of an early peace do not seem to be bright. Ramsay McDonald, Charles Trevelyan, Norman Angell, and others representing in England "the Union of Democratic Controls," a new society of pacifists, have actually laid down the conditions which should form the basis of a peace treaty, to be drawn up, they say, as the result of a popular movement to preclude the possibility of an arbitrary transfer of territory or establishment of foreign alliances without the consent of the peoples involved. But the animus of the governments, as Herman Ridder declares in the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, is opposed to the scheme. England is making peace impossible, says this German-American editor:

"The call of peace will not down, and yet, why cry 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace'? The word has gone out from England that she will not desist from the war until she has garnered her harvest. To those who have read her history aright this was not unexpected. It is, as well, in line with her conduct throughout this whole miserable affair and the years that led up to it. When, after a decade of diplomatic intrigue, she has succeeded in isolating Germany, England, by the assertion of a superior moral standard, covered her real motives by a plausible defense of Belgian neutrality, and

succeeded in arranging a situation which fulfilled the fondest dreams of Edward VII. She had absolutely no reason to enter the war but that of commercial aggression, and had she been actuated by those motives of higher morality which she is now proclaiming to the world, she would have worked for peace in the first instance and not for war. She was in a position to

force it. This, however, did not coincide with her world policy.

"It has ever been the story of England that she allowed her allies to do the fighting, and herself comes in strong only when the booty is to be divided. She is obviously playing the same game to-day. Afraid to attack Germany alone, she challenges the moral respect of the world by jumping in when the odds are already enormously against the enemy. This is her right, but is it to her credit?"

Most of the German and British press seem to agree that the war must be a fight to a finish. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* semiofficially declares that Germany will not stop fighting until she has earned the

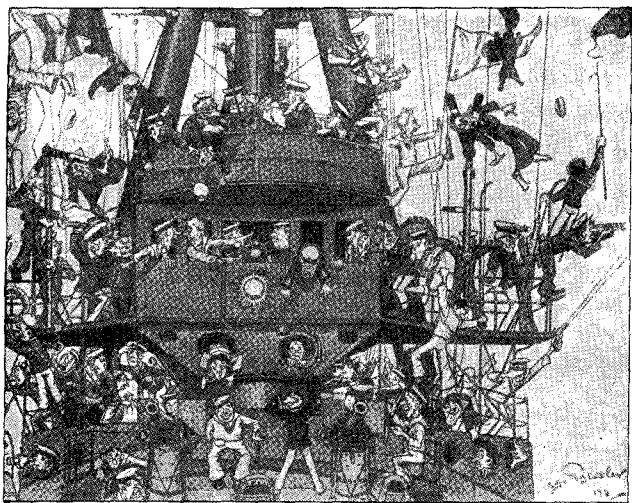
guaranties she wants for the future. The *Berlin Tages-Zeitung* says Germany is not only fighting for an honorable peace, but for a peace which will assure her for a generation at least a peaceful place where in safety she can accomplish her mission in and for the world. Germany, this editor declares, demands that such a peace be guaranteed not by treaties, which this war has shown are not worth the paper on which they are written, but



AMERICAN WOMEN IN MUNICH WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS.

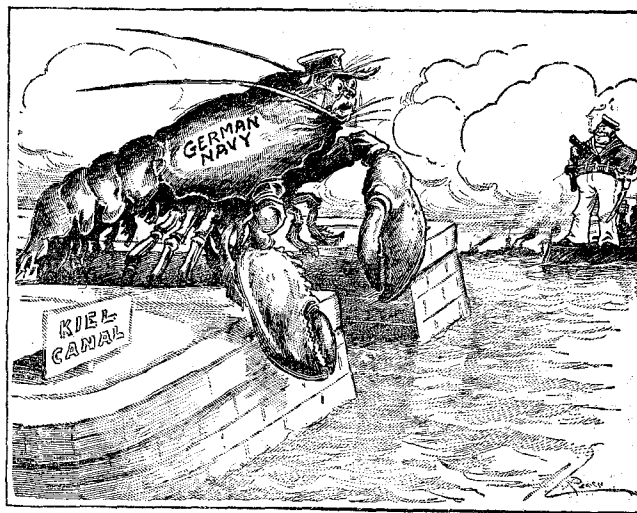
The American colony there has completed hand-work worth \$13,750 for this cause.

—Welt-Telegraph (Cologne).



A ZEPPELIN IS SIGHTED BY AN ENGLISH WAR-VESSEL.

—Illustrierte Blatt (Frankfurt).



ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

JOHN BULL—"Well, well, I thought it was a navy!"

—Daily Star (Montreal).

GERMAN AND BRITISH CARICATURES OF THE OPPOSING NAVIES.

by facts. Less rigid, however, is the Socialist *Vorwärts*, which says:

"We wish only a peace which will include a guaranty of our continuity. We hope our arms and our clever statesmanship will make such a peace as soon as possible."

Even the religious papers of England are implacable in scouting



COMPANY FOR AUSTRIA'S ASSASSINATED ARCHDUKE.

DEATH—"Your Royal Highness must not be without a fitting escort." —Amsterdamer.

the idea of an early and easy peace, and we read in the most important and authoritative organ of the Established Church, *The Guardian*:

"There is absolutely no room for magnanimity. It is imperative that the disease of militancy which has laid hold upon an entire people should be extirpated. It is absurd to say that conditions of peace must not be such that a proud nation can not accept them.

"We have to do, not with a proud, but with a criminal nation. She must be deprived of the power of ever repeating her abominable assault upon the freedom and independence of other peoples by indemnities, necessarily heavy, especially where Belgium is concerned, by losses of territory, and by collateral disabilities. She must finally be deprived of the power to do mischief.

"'Never again' must be the motto of the Allies when the final reckoning comes."

In the same strain the leading organ of the non-conformists, *The British Weekly* (London), proclaims:

"We have been deceived. We must face our task. That task is to bring an end to the militarism of Germany. It has been suggested in some quarters that non-conformists will be ready to welcome a speedy temporary peace; that to be relieved of the pressure and the misery of war they would sacrifice the future.

"They little know the spirit of the free churchmen who think so. The free churches, we believe, are absolutely one in the determination to see this thing through. They will not suffer it to wither the lives of their children.

"There can be no end to it till the Allies are together in Berlin imposing upon the conquered people terms of peace which will not be savage or vindictive, but just. Justice will be enough.

"Nor is it to be imagined for a moment that this business can be settled by treaties. We must not build on foundations of sand. What are treaties to Germans? They are 'scraps of paper' to be torn up when they become inconvenient and hampering. It is deeds that must serve us, and these deeds must be such that no renewal of this war, no fresh possibilities of arming, shall be possible for Germany.

"There may be those who think that German militarism is the gospel of only a few among the German people. For this we see no reason. Militarism is not a temporary flush of spirit. The color behind it has been prepared for with persistent assiduity, with infinite duplicity, with illimitable cunning, for a long term of years. In fighting the war-lords of Germany we are fighting Antichrist. That arrogance must be crushed out with iron heels."

But we read in the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), the conservative and aristocratic organ of militarism, the following editorial:

"No hour has been more ardently desired by us than that of a reckoning with England.

"History tells us that no wars are so gruesome and so hard as those between people of the same race. So be it, then.

"We must have satisfaction, and if ever a war should be regarded as a judgment of God, it is this one.

"We know and feel more every day that England is not unconquerable. We have seen her mercenaries in France fight and fly. We have noted the disparity between the numbers of the killed and wounded and the number of those made prisoners.

"We know that the more England sends troops to the Continent, the more her position of military defenselessness must be accentuated. We know, as many instances have recently shown, that her ships approach and familiarize themselves with the place, whether in the Baltic or the North Sea, from which we shall be able to drive a blow into the heart of the British Empire.

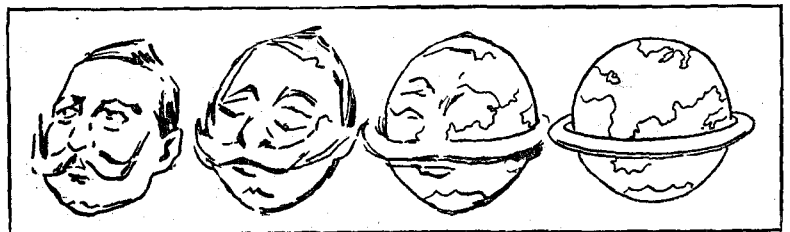
"It should and must be, however, not merely retribution, but, above all, the facing of the question of which European Power shall in future exercise dominion on the seas beyond the German Ocean.

"The one that remains victorious in this struggle holds the trident in his powerful fist. The trident in German fist, however, will not be a symbol of domineering injury to foreign rights. No; but the sign of moderation, discipline, morality, and justice."

CHINA IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

MANY American editors in a humorous vein are wondering what the "heathen Chinese" think of the Christian nations of Europe casting aside all restraint on short notice and cutting each other's throats. To the Chinaman himself, however, the European situation is not a thing to be looked upon so light-heartedly, for it has a direct, vital bearing upon the welfare of his country. Kiaochow, which Japan is trying to wrest from Germany, with the declared intention of restoring it to China, is not the only thing which worries the Chinese, and especially the Government at Peking. What worries the Yuan Government even more greatly than the possible retention of the German territory in Japan's hands is the financial strain in which the European war will place China. Such is the editorial observation of the neighboring Japanese press. The *Tokyo Asahi*, for example, editorially informs us that the Chinese Government is on the verge of bankruptcy as the result of the European war. The editorial continues:

"So far Yuan Shi Kai has been able to maintain his rule and carry on his government solely through the power of the funds which he managed to obtain from European Powers. Had it not been for such funds, his Government would have long ago foundered upon the rock of revolution. But now that the European nations are busy with their own troubles, they have no heart to look after the finances of the Chinese Government. It is rumored that the Peking Government is so short of money



HOW GERMANY THINKS THE WORLD WAS MADE.

—Tokyo Puck.

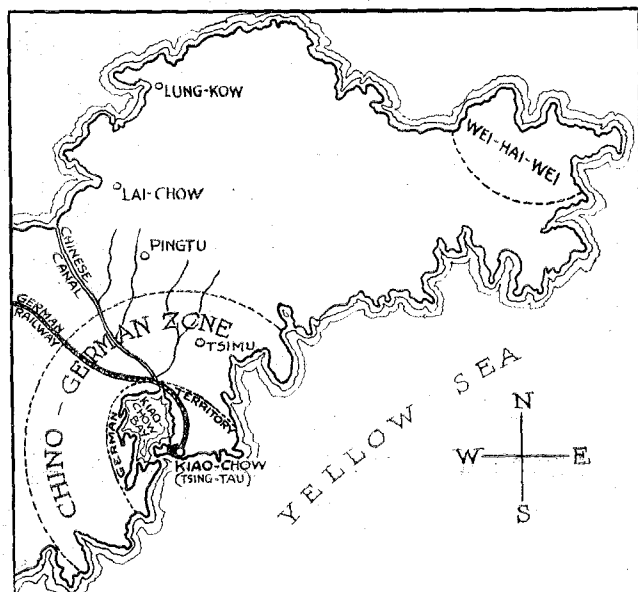
that it is beginning to doubt whether its administrative machinery will not stop running before the year expires.

"Nor is this all. Yuan knows that his army alone could not maintain peace and order in north China without relying upon the foreign troops, numbering some 7,000, stationed in Chihli and Shantung provinces. Should these troops be withdrawn by the exigencies of the war, who can guarantee the safety of foreigners?"

The foreign troops stationed in north China are listed by this journal as follows: British, 2,700; American, 1,400; French,

1,200; Russian, 1,040; German, 500. The number of German troops given here does not of course include the garrison at Kiaochow. Japan has about 1,000 troops in Chihli Province.

Next to the financial problem, the disposition of the German territory of Kiaochow is the matter with which Yuan Shi Kai is



MAP OF SHANTUNG PENINSULA.

Japanese troops reached Pingtu September 11. Tsimo, where some German troops are stationed, is the birthplace of the sage Confucius. Wei-hai-wei is British.

most seriously concerned. The German territory, leased for ninety-nine years from November, 1897, and declared a "Protectorate of the German Empire" on April 21, 1898, has an area of 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay, which covers about the same area. Surrounding the leased territory and bay is the so-called "neutral zone," whose outer limit is thirty miles from high-water mark on the coast of the bay, its total area being about 2,500 square miles. In the leased territory China relinquished her sovereignty, while in the neutral zone, where China still retains her sovereignty, Germany enjoys the right to station troops.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany proposes to restore this territory to China. But can she be relied upon to adhere to the proposition? China is not at all sure of Japan's sincerity, and the Peking *Jipao*, semiofficial organ of the Chinese Government, cautiously warns the Japanese in these words:

"It is to be hoped that Japan will make it clear to China that she has no territorial ambition. She would be ill-advised to incur Chinese resentment by simply driving Germany out of Kiaochow and occupying it herself."

In the opinion of the Peking *Daily News*, an English organ of the Yuan Administration, Japan's ultimatum to Germany is an "overbold step" which will seriously affect Chinese interests, but it goes on to modify this statement by saying:

"Such an opinion may be unwarranted when the nature of the consultations between England and Japan are fully known. The fundamental principle of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, and in proposing to wrest Kiaochow from Germany and restore it to China Japan is no doubt acting in accord with the spirit of the alliance with England.

"The permanent occupation of Kiaochow by Japan will not be approved by England, and it is strongly disapproved by China. Japan's overture to return it to the Chinese Government is, of course, satisfactory to us, but in the ultimatum to Germany Japan does not say how soon she will return Kiaochow to China. But as long as Great Britain can be relied upon to be true to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, she will exercise her influence and employ her good offices to secure the restoration of Kiaochow to us, on condition that Tsing-tao, the capital of Kiaochow, be kept open as an international port, like Shanghai."

The Peking *Gazette*, an English journal published by an Englishman, is inclined to think that Japan has gone too far in declaring war against Germany, but admits that circumstances compelled her to take the step she has taken. The decided advantage which Japan will gain by this move *The Gazette* describes in these words:

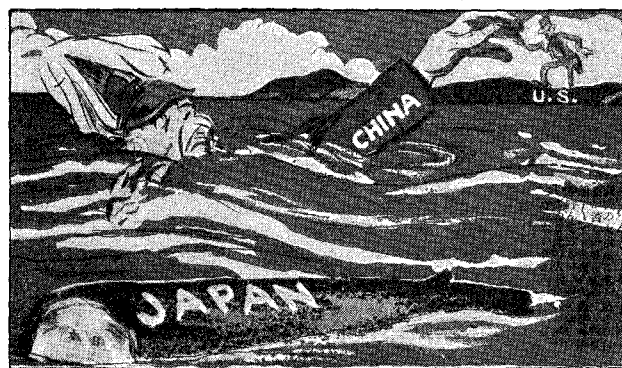
"Not only will Japan win the good-will of Great Britain, but she will be enthusiastically acclaimed by Russia and France as their friend. Russo-Japanese friendship will grow much stronger while the Japanese immigration question in Australia will be satisfactorily settled."

Turning now to the Japanese press, we find that editorial opinion is not entirely unanimous with regard to the disposition of Kiaochow. Altho the leading journals are silent on the question, a few minor papers have published editorials asserting that the immediate restoration of Kiaochow presupposed the peaceful surrender of the territory by Germany. As if the Japanese Government entertained the same opinion, the *Japan Mail* (Yokohama), generally recognized as a mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, publishes the following comment from its Tokyo correspondent:

"It should be clearly understood that the ultimatum does not presuppose the forceful resistance on the part of the German Government. It simply limits itself to the case of a peaceful transfer of Kiaochow to this country."

At the same time such influential journals as the Tokyo *Jiji* repeatedly protest that Japan is absolutely sincere in proposing to return Kiaochow to China. All allegations freely circulated in China and the United States questioning Japan's sincerity in this case are, this journal thinks, manipulations of Germans who are anxious to alienate Chinese and American sympathy from Japan. In the words of the *Jiji*:

"Whether Japan takes Kiaochow peacefully or by force of arms, she must, and surely will, restore the territory to China. This proposition of Japan's is based upon the conviction that the establishment of a foreign naval base in Chinese territory is not calculated to insure the peace of the Far East. In proposing to restore Kiaochow to China, Japan does not wish to ingratiate herself into China's favor, tho she is by no means actuated by altruistic motives. Japan believes that her safety



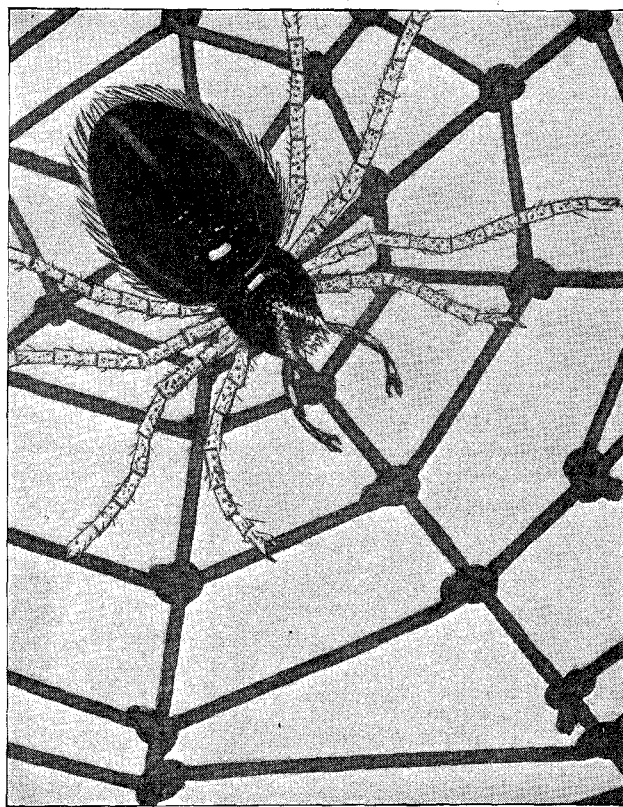
CALLING FOR HELP.

Adrift in the flood, President Yuan is calling to Uncle Sam for help. Can't he see that help is near at hand? —*Tokyo Puck*.

can be best insured by maintaining China's territorial integrity, and the surest means of maintaining it is to refrain from occupying any territory in China. We know that our strength lies in the isolated position of our territory, and we have consistently striven to prevent other Powers from becoming our neighbors by seizing Chinese territory. Had Russia kept her hands off Manchuria and Korea, we should never have gone over to the continent and installed ourselves in territory contiguous to that of Russia. It is only as means of self-defense that we have occupied Korea and Port Arthur. We shall certainly not invite more Powers to become our neighbors by occupying permanently the little stretch of land called Kiaochow. The game is not worth the candle."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



"GOD (AND THE WOMEN) OUR SHIELD!"
Study of a German gentleman going into action.
—Punch (London).



THE WEB OF LIES.
When the great day of purification comes, this pollution will be cleared away with the rest.
—© Ull (Berlin).

BRITISH ACCUSATION AND GERMAN REPLY.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PINCH

THOSE WHO COMPLAIN of the economic pinch here might get a crumb or two of comfort by thinking of the economic chaos and ruin in the warring countries of Europe. An attempt to face the problem courageously in Germany is made by Dr. Emil Lederer, a high financial authority, who does not utter a word of complaint or criticism on the war policy of his Government, altho he deplores in the strongest terms the economic inconveniences it occasions. Writing in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), he admits that the removal of all men capable of bearing arms has annihilated German industry, but he goes on to say, hopefully:

"What are the decisive economic facts? Does the complete break-up of industry, which threatens the Germans, involve a disruption also of agriculture and the supply of necessities?"

"The war means for Germany, first, the prevention of exports, especially of articles of luxury; secondly, the prevention of imports, of the means of subsistence, especially of raw materials, such as cotton and copper; thirdly, the reduction or alteration in the demand of all those at the front and the restriction of the demand of all those remaining at home. There is no longer any demand for articles of luxury.

"Against these facts, which apparently involve the gloomiest outlook for the near future, must be set others equally decisive. Germany has had a remarkably good harvest; so, on the whole, the purchasing power of the agricultural industry is relatively big. The same applies to the industries which supply the needs of the army and other public purposes.

"The problem is to use this purchasing power in such a way as to revive all those branches which supply the needs of the above-mentioned industries."

The great Socialist paper of Berlin, *Vorwärts*, takes a more gloomy view of the situation and contemplates the injury to be suffered by German commerce and industry from the withdrawal of virtually all the able-bodied men engaged in national activities. Its article was written several weeks ago, but its figures hold good and are very instructive. The expected British blockade is, of course, now a fact. It says:

"If the British blockade takes place, the imports into Germany of roughly \$1,500,000,000 and exports of about \$2,000,000,000 would be interrupted—together an overseas trade of \$3,500,000,000. This is assuming that Germany's trade relations with Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden remained entirely uninfluenced by the war—an assumption the optimism of which is self-evident. A glance at the figures of the imports shows the frightful seriousness of the situation. What is the position, for example, of the German textile industry if it must forego the imports of oversea cotton, jute, and wool? If it must forego the \$155,000,000 of cotton from the United States, the \$18,000,000 of cotton from Egypt, the \$15,000,000 of cotton from British India, the \$25,000,000 of jute from the same countries, and, further, the \$30,000,000 of merino wool from Australia, and the \$5,750,000 of the same material from Argentina, what could she do in the event of a war of longer duration without these raw materials, which in one year amount in value to nearly \$250,000,000?"

Coming down to items that are smaller, but still important, we read:

"Germany received in 1913 alone from the United States about \$75,000,000 of copper. Further, the petroleum import would be as good as completely shut down. The German leather industry is largely dependent on imports of hides from oversea. Argentina alone sent \$17,550,000 worth of hides. Agriculture would be sensibly injured by the interruption of the exports of Chilean saltpeter from Chile, which in 1913 were of the value of not less than \$32,550,000. The significance of an effective blockade of German foodstuffs is to be seen in the following few figures: The value of wheat from the United States is \$41,250,000, from Russia \$20,050,000, from Canada \$12,550,000, from Argentina \$18,750,000—\$92,600,000 from these four countries. There will also be a discontinuance of the importation from Russia of the following foodstuffs: Eggs worth \$20,000,000, milk and butter \$15,150,000, hay \$8,000,000. Lard from the United States worth \$28,000,000, rice from British India worth \$11,000,000, and coffee from Brazil worth \$37,550,000 should be added to the foregoing. No one who contemplates without prejudice these few facts, to which many others could be added, will be able lightly to estimate the economic consequences of a war of long duration."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PARLOR AVIATION

THE PRINCIPLES that govern the flight, control, and stability of aeroplanes may be studied indoors with no more formidable apparatus than a sheet of stiff paper and a pair of scissors. One may find amusement for hours by repeating the experiments made in this way by Captain Duchêne, of the French Navy; but it was far from this officer's mind simply to devise toys for children, young or old, to pass an idle hour. By means of his paper "gliders," he believes that he has established some fundamental principles in the theory of aviation, and in particular that he has proved the present arrangement of the planes or wings in most of the standard machines to be radically wrong. Whether he is right or not, his methods are interesting in that they require no costly laboratory apparatus, but may be repeated by any one who has the requisite ingenuity and patience. They are described in *La Nature* (Paris, August 1) in an article by B. Chassériaud entitled "Aviation Experiments for Everybody." Says this writer:

"Captain Duchêne has been endeavoring to render tangible,

the aeroplane, as at present built, is not a good kite. This is why:

"If a kite pivots about an axis not placed very far forward, the most ordinary experience shows that instead of standing in the wind it dodges from side to side; it is a badly made kite.

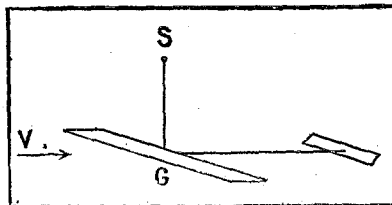
"If, on the contrary, the axis of rotation is sufficiently far forward, the kite stands up to the wind as it ought.

"It is the same with the aeroplane. Its surfaces should lie behind the center of gravity and not on both sides of it, as is the case to-day.

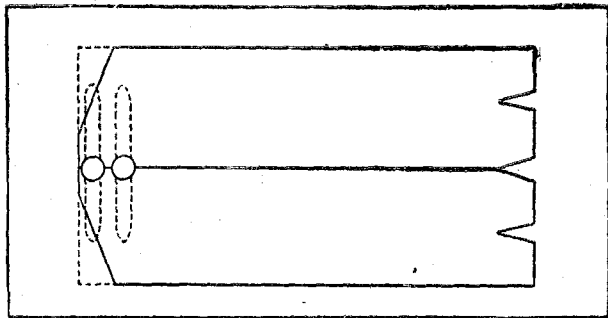
"Such an aeroplane would 'drink up' the gusts of wind, as Captain Duchêne picturesquely puts it, instead of exposing itself to them as our present machines unfortunately do.

"So much for lengthwise balance, which affects dipping or plunging motion. Now for the crosswise balance, with its rolling motion.

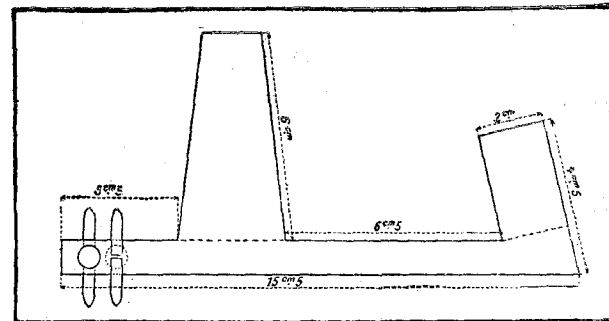
"Suppose that we look at an aeroplane from the front; we shall see that its wings form either a straight horizontal line or a more or less pronounced V. . . . Or, on the contrary, they may resemble a circumflex accent [$\wedge$]. This last arrangement, which is exceptional, is used in only one machine, the Fubavion, but Captain Duchêne regards it as the arrangement of the future.



1. DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE SUPPORT OF AN AEROPLANE.



2. HOW TO MAKE A PAPER GLIDER.



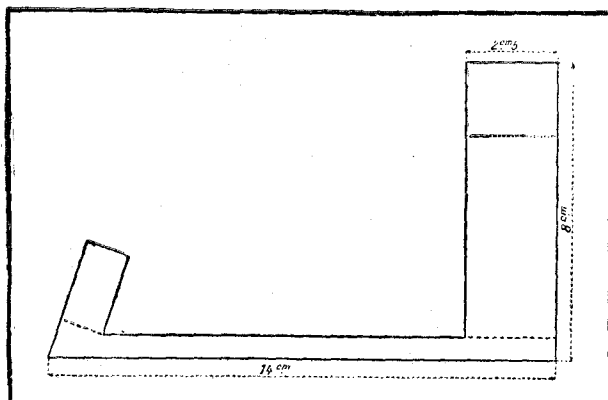
3. A MORE ELABORATE TYPE.

by a series of simple experiments, which belong to the type of 'scientific recreation,' the principles that govern the flight of aeroplanes—principles often misunderstood by inventors full of ambition and good intentions but without technical preparation.

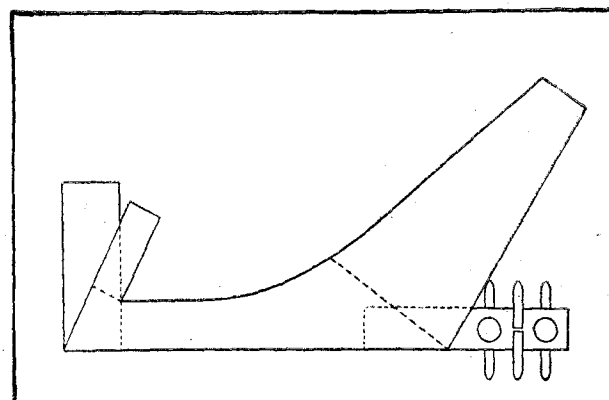
"The first point that will aid us in getting our bearings amid the chaos of movements to which an aeroplane is subjected is

"When the flight is in still air, the V form, generally adopted, gives good stability . . . as may be seen by making a little glider of paper. . . .

"Take first a simple rectangular sheet about six by three inches, lightly creased in the middle, lengthwise, and ballasted by one or two strips of paper placed a quarter of an inch



4. CIRCUMFLEX OR INVERTED TYPE, WHICH DUCHÊNE ASSERTS IS THE MOST STABLE.



5. "CANARD," OR DUCK TYPE, THAT REQUIRES NO BALLAST.

its center of gravity. Mechanics show that an aeroplane behaves, so far as its balance is concerned, as if suspended by its center of gravity from a fixed support and acted on by a blast of air.

"A device thus suspended acts in general like a kite. But there are kites and kites, and, according to Captain Duchêne,

from one of the ends. This sheet will behave very well when launched in a glide, if the median crease has been properly made.

"This done, make at the rear of the sheet three notches, to form up-and-down rudders. By the angle at which these rudders are now bent we can control the general inclination of the glide.

"Again—and better still—cut in a sheet of paper, folded in

two, the outline shown in Figure 3. Bend up the wings and tail along the dotted lines, letting the wings form a slight V in the cross-section. Ballast the forward end. Such a device, after regulating the position of the ballast by trial, will make very pretty glides."

Another type, the *Canard*, which will balance without any ballasting at all, is made by following the pattern given in Figure 4. A tendency to turn aside is corrected by bending the tail slightly on the opposite side. Finally, says the writer, we have in Figure 5 a singularly instructive type. Here the wings must be so bent as to form, not a V, but a circumflex accent.

"The ridge of the crease will now be uppermost. Within this crease we paste (1) toward the front, in the prolongation of the crease, a small strip of pasteboard cut from a visiting-card, about two or three by one-half inch, weighted as shown; (2) in the rear, perpendicularly to the ridge of the fold, another rectangle of paper, about two by six inches.

"Launch this glider and we shall probably find that it does not glide; this is because its regulation is delicate, but we shall make it work at length by raising slightly at the rear the extremity of the wing opposite to the side to which it turns. If it rolls too hard we move the ballast forward, or if necessary we make notches at the end of the tail or increase the circumflex form of the wings. When adjusted, the glider has the form shown in the figure. Its shape may seem paradoxical. Captain Duchêne justifies it in two words:

"In order that the experiment may be quite striking the paradox must be complete. By bending the wings back into a V the glider will be seen to turn over. This happens generally, tho not always.

"At any rate, the 'circumflex' device has shown itself to be stable in calm air, and it is interesting to know that both the observation of sea-birds and theory show that it should be equally stable in agitated air. Now the ordinary V form, incontestably stable in calm air, is no longer so in agitated air.

"Whenever the machine tends to rock under a blast of air, if it is V-shaped the wing that gets the shock rises and the plane turns with the wind. The aeroplane thus yields to the wind, but is more exposed to its action. If, on the other hand, things are so arranged that the wing that gets the shock drops, the plane is steered in the opposite direction; that is, the aeroplane turns into the wind, which lessens the effect of the disturbance instead of exaggerating it.

"We must not despise such methods as this, simple tho they are, in getting scientific ideas. The study of gliders has already rendered great service to aviation. . . . Men of astute mind still seek in this study useful suggestions for the huge machines that now navigate the atmosphere. Those who desire to imitate them should take heed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE THERE TWO KINDS OF LEAD?—The announcement that metallic lead is the final term in the series of substances produced by the disintegration of radium is now followed by the discovery that lead so produced is not the ordinary variety, but apparently a distinct chemical element, with an atomic weight of its own, tho identical with lead in all other properties. Varieties of the same element are familiar to chemists, and their existence is known as "allotropism," but the difference of atomic weight forbids us to class this case as an instance. We must have here two chemical elements, very nearly related to each other. This new instance of the way in which discoveries in radioactivity are turning the older chemistry topsyturvy is briefly touched upon in the "Monthly Review of Recent Discoveries," in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris, August). Says this magazine:

"Radium, which itself comes from uranium, is the ancestor of a long series of substances that begins with its 'emanation' and ends with polonium; but polonium also disintegrates, and its suicide leaves as a residue a body without appreciable radioactivity which scientists believe to be identical with lead. New investigations made in Germany and France by Maurice Curie, nephew of the illustrious scientist, have confirmed this view, and at the same time have shown that matters are more complicated than was first thought. In fact, if we analyze the lead contained in the residue of pitchblende, which comes, in all

probability, from the disintegration of polonium, we find that its atomic weight is 206.7, while the atom of ordinary lead weighs 207.1. This result pleases professors of radioactivity, whose learned theories it confirms, but it also follows that the lead that is a residue of radium is not identical with that of which we make our lead pipe and bullets; and this is a new complication."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY SOME SOLDIERS RUN AWAY

A SOLDIER IN BATTLE rarely runs away because of individual, personal cowardice. He and his companions may retreat together before a pursuing foe, as a military necessity. But when a body of troops casts aside its arms and accouterments, and gives itself up to a wild flight, the act is not that of single persons, but of a crowd as a group. The cowardice is that of a connected body, and has features entirely different from that of an individual soldier. It is, in fact, a phenomenon of "crowd psychology." A crowd of people, as the French psychologist LeBon and his school have taught us, has a mind of its own, which is not simply the sum of its components' minds. It is in some respects more primitive and uncivilized than the individual mind and is more subject to unreasoning panic. Says a writer in *Minerva* (Rome, August 1), abstracting an article in the *Deutsche Revue*:

"When a number of persons are seized with a common idea, the minds of the separate individuals coalesce and form, as LeBon says, 'a collective mind which, tho transitory, has a definite character. Such a psychological group constitutes a unit that obeys the laws of mental unity of crowds.' Individual differences are annulled; feeling is vivified; the crowd feels and acts in an absolutely different manner from the single individual.

"In his momentary coalescence with a psychological crowd, man descends several grades in the scale of civilization; he assumes the spontaneity, the vehemence, the ferocity, but also the enthusiasm and heroism, of primitive man. . . . 'Not intelligence,' says LeBon, 'but stolidity is the characteristic of a crowd.'

"A crowd is stronger than the sum of the strengths of its component individuals; . . . it has no sense of responsibility; it accomplishes easily and lightly acts of enormous gravity.

"Another force that acts to form psychological crowds is imitation. The spirit of imitation is powerful over men as over animals. In a crowd it reaches its maximum, because it is communicated from one individual to another in the form of mental contagion or suggestion. Such suggestions may assume vast proportions; the Crusades, and specially that of 1212, the processions of Flagellants, the risings of the Anabaptists, were the effects of true and actual collective suggestion.

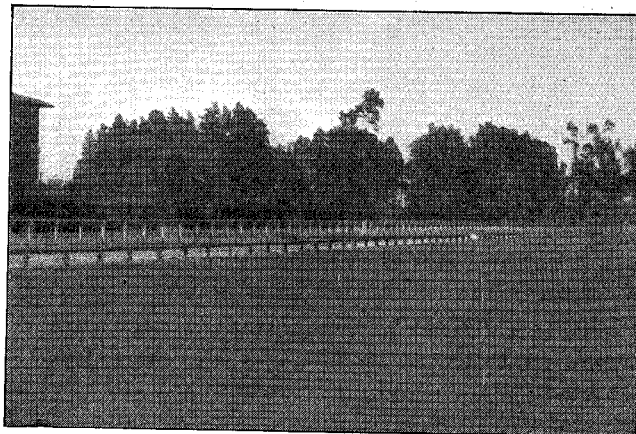
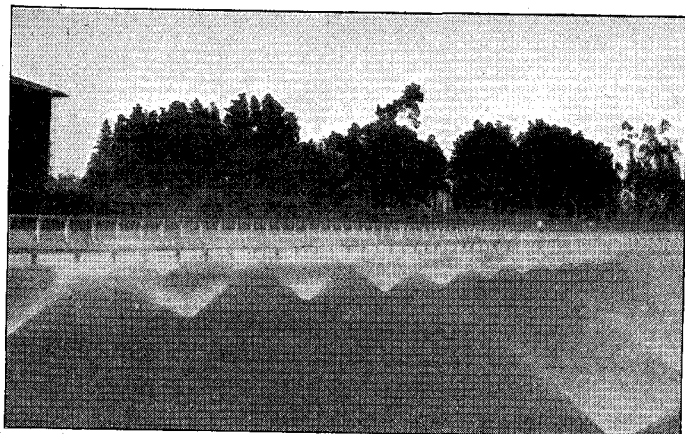
"We have been speaking of psychological crowds that are more or less heterogeneous. In a military camp we have a homogeneous crowd; an army is composed of individuals, different in origin, education, and habits, but fused into a homogeneous mass by the effects of military discipline and training.

"How does a panic arise and spread? Certain individuals, endowed with exceptional impressibility, are unexpectedly seized with fear, and show it, involuntarily, in gesture and voice. Others feel the contagion, and the mass resists no longer; it is under this sole dominion of emotion; fancy, unrestrained by the intellect, acquires a hypnotic force.

"It is difficult to ascertain the nature of the group of individuals in which the panic originates. None of the fugitives . . . can give precise information on this point. . . . The phenomenon must not be confounded with the flight of a defeated army before the victors. Always in the cases of panic described in history we find a common element . . . ; the troops that are panic-stricken are always in a physical and mental condition favorable to the phenomenon.

"We find stories of flight due to panic in the military annals of all peoples. By what remedies may it be averted? The Italian military penal code provides that whoever, during a battle, runs away or incites his comrades to do so by word or act shall be punished with death.

"The provisions of law, however, are of no avail to arrest a 'psychological crowd' that has been panic-stricken. In such a case Sartorius thinks that the best remedy is to oppose another peril to that which menaces the fleeing troops. Thus did Massena, when, at Wagram, he destroyed the only bridge over which the fugitives could pass, and fired on them with artillery.



By courtesy of "The American City," New York.

These pictures show the hoseless and invisible sprinkling system in a park lawn in Los Angeles when in action and out of action. The pipes run at a depth of a foot or more, and the sprinkler-tops, flush with the surface, are invisible when not in action.

A LAWN THAT DEFIES DROUGHT.

Kruger, at Poplar Grove, ordered the Boers to fire on their own fleeing companions, but his order was not obeyed. . . . A most effective measure, in fine, consists in the use of arms by the officers against their fleeing soldiers."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOSELESS LAWN-SPRINKLING

PERMANENT instalments of underground piping, with vertical nozzles, are now in use for sprinkling the grass in many southern California parks, notably in the city of Los Angeles. The cost of irrigation has been a serious matter there, especially because it must practically be used throughout the whole year. Any eastern park department, says Laurie D. Cox, writing in *The American City* (New York, September), that has had to keep a lawn in shape during an August drought, will realize what similar conditions for ten months on a stretch might mean. Mr. Cox, who is landscape architect for the Los Angeles Park Board, tells us that, in this state of things, hoseless sprinkling by a permanent plant actually saves money. The principal experimentation since the plan was adopted, four years ago, has been in the form and arrangement of the sprinkler-tops. Says Mr. Cox, in substance:

"Since the first use of the system by the Park Department here, there have been numerous new ideas brought forward regarding the form of the sprinkler-tops and their arrangement. Some of these are of considerable complexity, such, for example, as the disappearing top for use in shrubbery and flower-beds. This rises to a height of several feet to operate and drops below the ground out of sight when the water is shut off. The simple fixt top is, however, the standard, and a number of such tops are on the market. These differ principally in the amount of water which they distribute and the pressure under which they work.

"The newer forms of tops are designed so as to withstand weight and hard usage, such as that given by horse and power mowers. The earlier forms did not do so, and much breakage of tops ensued.

"In using the system for shrubbery and flowers a greater variety of sprinkler-tops is possible, as the top can be kept above the ground and may be of more delicate construction. For this work a sprinkler which distributes the water so as to leave the walks or other adjacent areas dry is desirable. The most ingenious form yet seen by the writer is one making use of gas-jets set slightly above the ground and arranged in the grass or curb border of the bed.

"Besides the system making use of buried pipes and fixt sprinkler-tops, there are several systems using pierced pipe which lie flush with the surface of the lawn. Such a system will sprinkle splendidly a strip of lawn twenty feet on either side. The system is especially good for flower and shrub borders or for long, narrow strips of grass such as street parkings. It is much cheaper to install than the underground system and dis-

tributes the water in a finer mist. It is, however, more trouble to operate, and the labor cost of irrigation is probably twice as great as with the underground system.

"The underground system as used by the Los Angeles Park Department consists of a series of pipes laid in radiator circuits 12 to 15 inches deep in the ground, having stand-pipes with attached sprinkler-tops placed flush with the surface of the lawn at intervals of from 15 to 20 feet. The grass soon covers the tops, so that the system when inactive is absolutely invisible."

Underground piping for lawn-sprinkling is not new, of course, but the usual plan has been to provide simply outlets for attaching hose instead of the permanent sprinkler-tops now used in California. The latter make it possible to maintain high pressure and are more satisfactory in every way. The only trouble, Mr. Cox says, is that the workmen have to be watched, or they will be apt to give the lawns too much water. The cost of installation he gives at \$400 to \$800 per acre.

WIRELESS ON DIRIGIBLES

THAT wireless signals can be received by a balloon, floating freely in air, was demonstrated by Slaby soon after the invention of wireless telegraphy. In 1909 signals were exchanged between the balloon *Condor*, of the Prussian military balloon corps, and the Palais de Justice in Brussels, as well as with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is possible that the Belgian station is again working as a German terminal, but it is safe to say that messages with Paris are not being exchanged at present. However, we are told by Percy G. B. Morriss, writing in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, September 12), that the German *Zeppelins* are well equipped with wireless apparatus and can talk either to one another or to stations on the ground, under control of their own forces. Writes Mr. Morriss:

"Experiments have proved that Hertzian waves are radiated to great heights in the atmosphere, and that the part played by the earth itself in wireless is of far less importance than was hitherto assumed. Thus one of the chief technical objections to the application of wireless to balloons has been proved fallacious. The practical utility of radio apparatus on a scouting balloon was demonstrated for the first time on the *Gross II*, during the German army maneuvers of 1909. The many advantages possessed by this craft over the *Zeppelin*, which shared the aerial work in the maneuvers, but was not equipped with wireless, so satisfied the German authorities that since that event all *Zeppelin* air-ships have been equipped with wireless.

"While of inestimable advantage, the presence of wireless apparatus on a dirigible exposes it to one danger—that of accidental ignition of the large volume of inflammable gas necessary for flotation by sparks set up inductively by the rapid changes of potential necessary for the transmission of wireless

signals. But in a thunder-storm a balloon is subject to sudden variations of electric charge which may also produce sparks capable of igniting its contents. Therefore, this danger may be said to be overestimated, as it is yet to be proved that the presence of wireless has been responsible for any accident of this character. It seems probable that the destruction of the *Zeppelin* air-ship at Echterdingen was due to atmospheric electric discharges during a thunder-storm, while the catastrophe which befell the French military dirigible *La République* in September, 1909, also appears to have been due to an electric spark. But this was prior to the time precautionary measures against such accidents were instituted, and since then accidents of this character have been comparatively few."

In the case of flexible balloons, the writer goes on to say, as the gas can not be ignited by discharges from the envelop itself, but can be easily set on fire by sparks from the metal parts, it is obvious that all metal or other electrical conductors must be eliminated from the envelop. This being done, dirigibles of this class are no more liable to ignition than are free balloons. Yet in the *Zeppelin* type, with its aluminum frame and gas-bags filled with hydrogen, the condition of ignition is present. Between the frame, which is more than 500 feet long and over 50 feet in diameter, and the surrounding air there may exist a difference of potential of 70,000 volts when the dirigible is on an even keel, and 53,000 volts when the ship is at a steep climbing angle. A spark capable of causing ignition may be generated by a difference of potential of less than 3,500 volts. To quote further:

"It being impracticable to substitute wood for the aluminum frame, Professor Zehnder suggests the use of lightning-rods projecting beyond the reach of escaping gas. He also recommends making the gas-container of sheet metal, as no electrical discharge could take place within this metallic envelop, and any inductive charge on the surface would escape harmlessly into the atmosphere from projecting points and seams.

"The general type of wireless apparatus used on the German *Zeppelins* is built along Telefunken lines. The hanging aerials are coupled directly onto the closed oscillatory circuit. A one-kilowatt high-frequency alternator situated in the middle of the runway which connects the two gondolas supplies the power, and this, with a specially built transformer and means for adjusting the inductance in the closed circuit of the transmitter, forms the chief component parts of the transmitting outfit."

MONKEYS AND YELLOW FEVER—That the wild monkey in tropical countries may contract yellow fever, under certain circumstances, and transmit it to man, is believed by Dr. Andrew Balfour, director of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research. Dr. Balfour accidentally learned that the negroes of Trinidad had a belief that prior to an outbreak of yellow fever the red howler monkeys were found dead or dying in the neighboring woods. Says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York):

"Balfour has unearthed some facts which could be explained on the supposition that the organism existed in monkeys and only occasionally killed them when, perhaps, their normal immunity was reduced by some other adversity. The same suspicion of the monkey had been held by other observers, and Manson had suggested that a reservoir of the infection existed in some lower animal as in the case of plague and sleeping sickness. The United States has no wild monkeys, and yellow fever is invariably an importation. It seems, also, that the fever is endemic only where monkeys abound. Of course, careless or bad sanitation might keep the disease endemic where there are no monkeys, but no amount of sanitation will prevent sporadic cases due to accidental contact with mosquitoes infected by monkeys, if this new hypothesis is correct. That is, the possibility of eradicating this disease from the earth is dependent upon eradicating either the carrier mosquito or the animals which harbor the germs permanently. There is no ground for despair, as greater wonders have been wrought. The sanitary conquest of the tropics has only just begun, and its possibilities for human betterment are inconceivably great. Here, then, is one more argument for the control of tropical countries by white men in self-protection. Governments by

tropical natives have utterly failed to safeguard the lives and property of resident or visiting aliens, and are now known to be inimical to the health of northern neighbors through the occasional emigration of endemic infections. We can not quarantine against them forever. Our manifest destiny is to remove the sources of trouble for our mutual welfare. Those 'little Americans' who object to such control as would bring safe government are opposing the welfare of humanity."

HAS OUR NEW VOLCANO COME TO STAY?

THAT the Lassen volcano is an effort of old Vulcan's to do his part toward the success of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition is suggested in a recent press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey with a playfulness quite unusual in a government department. Mr. J. S. Diller, the geologist sent to investigate conditions in the vicinity, has made an interesting report, reproduced in part in the bulletin, from which we make a few extracts below. Mr. Diller has been familiar with Lassen Peak for over thirty years, and his present observations are those of a geologist who had made a special study of this volcano on several previous visits. That the activity of Lassen Peak is really volcanic, Mr. Diller entertains no doubt. Photographs of the eruption show the familiar features of other volcanic outbreaks, and that Lassen was formerly an active volcano the outpourings of old lava about it bear abundant testimony. Says Mr. Diller:

"In all there have been eleven eruptions up to . . . June 21. The most violent was at 9 A.M., June 14, when several over-venturesome persons were injured by falling or rolling stones. The eruption was visible from the Sacramento Valley, nearly forty miles away, and created profound interest. The last eruption to date was Friday, June 19, and of relatively small energy. [The 48th eruption occurred September 21, jarring houses nine miles distant.] Mr. Rushing reports that eruptions are generally, if not always, preceded by a complete cessation of escaping steam. . . .

"With successive eruptions the new crater is enlarging. June 20, when Mr. B. F. Loomis and I visited it, it was 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a depth of not over 100 feet. It appears to follow a fissure running a little north of east and south of west. The escaping steam from the southwest end of the fissure is visible in the excellent photograph obtained by Mr. Loomis [shown in these pages a few weeks ago].

"The other hot holes about Lassen Peak, as far as I can learn, have not increased their activity, unless it is Bumpass Hell, which is always fuming; but nothing like an eruption has been reported.

"No definite molten products have been found in connection with the recent eruptions of Lassen Peak. The ejected dust, as far as can be judged from an examination with a small pocket lens, is disintegrated or pulverized dacite; perhaps in part decomposed. The quartz and apparently also the glassy feldspar are bright, but the hornblende, augite, and mica are of course not so abundant in the dacite and are less evident. An examination with a petrographic microscope confirms the conclusion that the dust is the product of the pulverizing action of the explosive gases on the rocks through which they are escaping, and not due to the explosive expansion of gases in a liquid lava.

"That heat has recently risen in the core of Lassen Peak is evident from the fact that whereas it was once cold, now it is hot and steaming. When E. E. Hayden and I were on the mountain in July, 1883, and slid down the 2,000-foot snowbank into Hat Creek on our way to Yellow Butte, there was no sign of heat in the summit of Lassen Peak. The rocky summit of the peak, struck by many thunderbolts during storms and superficially fused here and there by the lightning to fulgerite, is still as it was then, and the little lake is there as in 1883; but the heat and the crater are new. Mr. Rushing tells me that these new features appeared with the first eruption. But the fact that the other hot places about the mountain are not yet perceptibly hotter indicates that the rise of temperature is local and does not, at least as yet, affect the mountain mass. Time alone can tell what Lassen is going to do. The volcano may subside to its former quiescence. But we must not forget that it was only the top of the old Vesuvius that was blown off to make Monte Somma and the Vesuvius of to-day. Krakatoa blew up from the very base with tremendous effect. There

seems no good reason at present to fear a Krakatoan outbreak at Lassen Peak, but the part of wisdom dictates a close watch.

"Eruptions as a rule break out suddenly. Sightseers will generally find the view-point from which Loomis's photographs were taken close enough if the mountain is active, but if all is quiet and the seeker after knowledge must see the crater for himself, he should be sure to ascend on the windward side, and approach with caution."

FRANCIS BACON, EFFICIENCY ENGINEER

THAT THE NUCLEUS and gist of all the modern "efficiency" systems, as applied to business and industry, are to be found in the writings of Bacon, is asserted by H. D. Minich, in an article contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York). This discovery, he thinks, strikingly bears out the statement of one of the most prominent efficiency experts, to the effect that the principles of efficiency are not new, and that credit for originality is due only for the recognition and correlation of certain laws of economics, psychology, and physics in their relation to the problems of business. The time-element is the important part of all efficiency systems. He who can do a thing most quickly, while continuing to do it easily and well, is the most efficient worker. Here is what Bacon has to say on this point, as quoted by Mr. Minich:

"Time is the measure of business as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear hand where there is small dispatch. . . . He that doth not divide will never enter well into business, and he that divideth too much will never come out of it clearly. To choose time is to save time, and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air. There be three parts to business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the perfection. Whereof, if you look for dispatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and last the work of few."

On this, Mr. Minich comments as follows:

"The nucleus of all discussions of efficiency is this same subject of dispatch. We recognize the principle of the division of labor, and call to mind the lately created functions of purchasing, credit, advertising, rate-setting, safety, and experimental departments. We recall cases in which there no doubt have been failures to 'come out of it clearly.' Time-study and motion-study can not be epitomized much better than by the epigrammatical statement, 'To choose time is to save time, and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air.' A planning department is practically advised by the emphasis placed upon the examination and debate to which work should be subjected as compared with the actual preparation and execution. While we read here that preparation and perfection only should be the work of few, we might also quote modern writers who maintain, one and all, that actual fabrication should be done by smaller numbers of highly efficient workers.

"In retrospection we observe marvelous strides in many branches of knowledge. We see the achievements of chemistry and physics, the victories of medicine, the rewriting of history, the clarification of religion, and the birth of psychology and other sciences. We note that this seeking after truth has been confined largely to those subjects which could be dealt with in the quiet of the laboratory or study, among books, test-tubes, microscopes, and equations. There is a noticeable omission of subjects the knowledge of which demands a vigorous participation and a varied experience. The problems of the mine, the quarry, and the farm, of the carpenter, the mason, and the business man, have begun to receive such study only in recent years. A growing necessity, heightened by the turning back of

the frontiersmen and the increased feeling of irksomeness in the performance of certain tasks as compared with other more recent and less energetic forms of money-making, has brought one subject after another into the foreground.

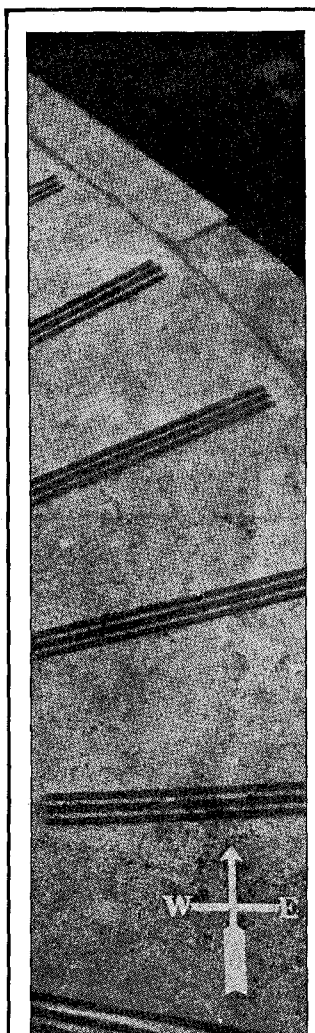
"The development of a science of business will not be along lines radically different in its essentials from those of any other science. Phenomena will be examined, named, and classified. Out of the multitudes of combinations of causes and results certain constant reactions will be discovered. Variables whose manifoldness now baffle the majority of men, clouded in the daily fog of routine and habit, will be reduced to a system admitting of mathematical treatment.

"The need . . . reduces itself into four parts: a development of the complementary sciences at their points of contact with business experience; a scheduling, guiding, and a governmental provision for intelligent research; a recording and correlating of the vital facts; and a system of collecting and disseminating information from a central bureau."

TO AID THE LOST IN BOSTON

THE HOPE THAT the stranger may hereafter be able to orient himself in the intricacies of Boston's streets is held out by a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, September 10), who describes one simple device that has already been installed for the purpose and suggests its multiplication. He writes:

"The accompanying picture is not a wall. It is a view of the sidewalk at the feet of the photographer. The sidewalk is at the corner of Hawley and Franklin streets, in the city of Boston, Mass. The streets of Boston are said to follow the cow-paths of colonial days. Every uninitiated traveler in Boston believes this is true. We don't know who is responsible for the brass marker shown in the sidewalk at the bottom of the accompanying illustration, but it is a pity the city government of Boston does not adopt the scheme generally, for even Bostonians are hazy on the points of the compass. The new custom-house tower, forming a conspicuous landmark, is said by natives to be in a different place on the horizon when viewed from certain locations than that which they would have naturally supposed. The proper marking of street corners is a part of the municipal public work which is frequently overlooked."



A RECOGNITION OF THE INTRICACY OF BOSTON STREETS.

This brass figure showing the points of the compass to aid the bewildered visitor is set into the pavement at Franklin and Hawley streets.

HOW INSECTS BREATHE—When man breathes he uses his muscular strength to draw in the air, and it is afterward forced out automatically. Insects, according to Regen, a recent German investigator, reverse this process, expelling the air forcibly and taking it in automatically. The following is abstracted by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York) from a description of the experiments by

a writer of the Berlin *Umschau*:

"The insect is placed in a horizontal glass tube with a hole at the end, through which the antennae are allowed to protrude. Through the bottom of the tube a pin passes upward and is applied with its head against the abdomen of the insect, which is the part of the body in which respiration takes place. The motions of the pin are transmitted to a lever and thence to a tracing-point which traces a curve on a sheet of blackened (smoked) paper. It is interesting to note that the operation of breathing in insects differs from that in man and mammals generally. In man inspiration is a muscular art, while expiration follows automatically, the thorax being simply allowed to assume its relaxed position. In the case of insects, these conditions are exactly reversed, expiration being active, inspiration passive."

LETTERS AND ART

THE "CULTURAL" WAR

IN MANY DEFENSES of the war from German sources occurs the word "culture." Germany has announced herself as fighting the fight of civilization against Russia, "sunk in barbarism and without culture." Respecting her enemies on her western frontier, the plea has been put forth that their civilization has become effete and lacking in moral values. These positions are, of course, taken as challenges, and many pens are engaged in estimating the culture which Germany

claims to be admitted in behalf of the warring parties of Europe for their various contributions to its civilization. Professor Matthews does not disguise his bias in speaking of himself as "an American who feels himself a sharer of the noble heritage of English literature, and who has sat for more than forty years at the feet of the masters of French literature." As such, he expresses his surprise that "scholars of the high character of Eucken and Haeckel should be possessed of the conviction that Germany is the supreme example of a highly civilized State, and the undisputed leader in the arts and sciences which represent culture." We read:

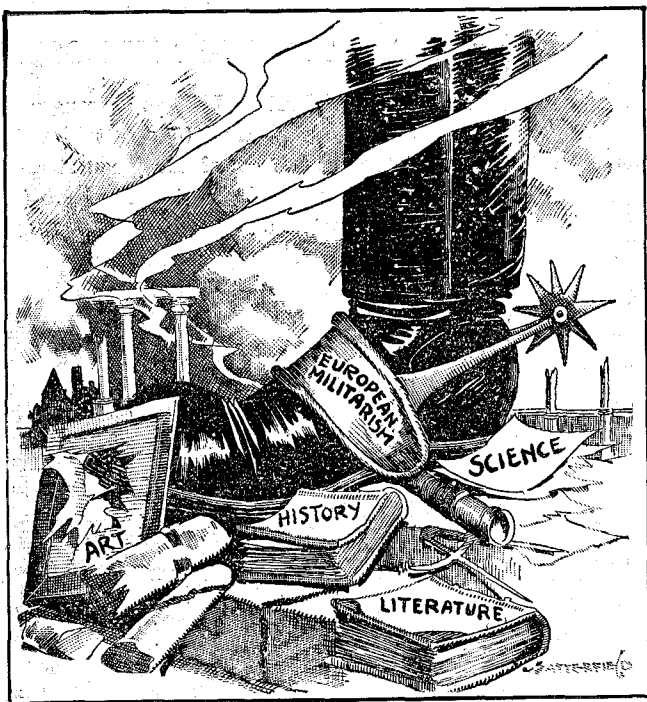
"Perhaps it is too petty to point out that manners are the outward and visible sign of civilization, and that in this respect the Germans have not yet attained to the standard set by the French and the English. But it is not insignificant to record that the Germans alone retain a barbaric medieval alphabet, while the rest of western Europe has adopted the more legible and more graceful Roman letter; and it is not unimportant to note that German prose style is cumbrous and uncouth. Taken collectively, these things seem to show German culture is a little lacking in the social instinct, the desire to make things easy and pleasant for others. It is this social instinct which is the dominating influence in French civilization and which has given to French civilization its incomparable urbanity and amenity. It is to the absence of this social instinct, to the inability to understand the attitude of other parties to a discussion, to the unwillingness to appreciate their point of view, that we may ascribe the failure of German diplomacy, a failure which has left her almost without a friend in her hour of need. And success in diplomacy is one of the supreme tests of civilization.

"The claim asserted explicitly or implicitly in behalf of German culture seems to be based on the belief that the Germans are leaders in the arts and in the sciences. So far as the art of war is concerned there is no need to-day to dispute the German claim. It is to the preparation for war that Prussia has devoted its utmost energy for half a century—in fact, ever since Bismarck began to make ready for the seizing of unwilling Schleswig-Holstein. And so far as the art of music is concerned, there is also no need to cavil.

"But what about the other and more purely intellectual arts? How many are the contemporary painters and sculptors and architects of Germany who have succeeded in winning the cosmopolitan reputation which has been the reward of a score of the artists of France and of half a dozen of the artists of America?

"When we consider the art of letters we find a similar condition. Germany has had philosophers and historians of high rank; but in pure literature, in what used to be called *belles lettres*, from the death of Goethe in 1832 to the advent of the younger generation of dramatists, Sudermann and Hauptmann and the rest, in the final decade of the nineteenth century—that is to say, for a period of nearly sixty years—only one German author succeeded in winning a world-wide celebrity—and Heine was a Hebrew, who died in Paris, out of favor with his countrymen, perhaps because he had been unceasing in calling attention to the deficiencies of German culture. There were in Germany many writers who appealed strongly to their fellow countrymen, but except only the solitary Heine no German writer attained to the international fame achieved by Cooper and by Poe, by Walt Whitman and by Mark Twain. And it was during these threescore years of literary aridity in Germany that there was a superb literary fecundity in Great Britain and in France, and that each of these countries produced at least a score of authors whose names are known throughout the world. Even sparsely settled Scandinavia brought forth a triumvirate, Björnson, Ibsen, and Brandes, without compeers in Germany. And from Russia the fame of Turgenev and of Tolstoy spread abroad a knowledge of the heart and mind of a great people who are denounced by Germans as barbarous."

The Professor sees it likely that "in the field of science, pure



THE DESTROYER.

—Satterfield in *The Day* (New London).

offers to supersede those she aims to displace. One of the striking rejoinders is the statement recently issued over the signature of forty-one British authors deploring the fact that German historians and teachers have "inculcated upon the present generation of Germans" the plea that "German culture and civilization are so superior to those of other nations that all steps taken to assert them are more than justified." "Many regard German culture with the highest respect and gratitude," says this document, "but we can not admit that any nation has a right by brute force to impose its culture upon other nations." This paragraph follows:

"Whatever the world destiny of Germany may be, we in Great Britain are ourselves conscious of a destiny and a duty. That destiny and duty, alike for us and for all the English-speaking race, call upon us to uphold the rule of common justice among civilized peoples, to defend the rights of small nations, and to maintain the free and law-abiding ideals of western Europe against a rule of blood and iron and the domination of the whole Continent by a military caste."

In the *New York World* articles have appeared from time to time from the Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, and in one of these he touched off the cultural qualities of Germany and France in a pointed phrase. Germany, he says, "represents the quantitative element in modern civilization, and France the qualitative." In the *New York Times* Prof. Brander Matthews takes up the question in detail and endeavors to strike some balance of just

and applied," the defenders of the supremacy of German culture "would take their last stand." He goes on:

"That the German contribution to science has been important is indisputable; yet it is equally indisputable that the two dominating scientific leaders of the second half of the nineteenth century are Darwin and Pasteur. It is in chemistry that the Germans have been pioneers; yet the greatest of modern chemists is Mendeleef. It was Hertz who made the discovery which is the foundation of Marconi's invention; but altho not a few valuable discoveries are to be credited to the Germans, perhaps almost as many as to either the French or the British, the German contribution in the field of invention, in the practical application of scientific discovery, has been less than that of France, less than that of Great Britain, and less than that of the United States. The Germans contributed little or nothing to the development of the railroad, the steamboat, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the photograph, the moving picture, the electric light, the sewing-machine, and the reaper and binder. Even those dread instruments of war, the revolver and the machine gun, the turreted ship, the torpedo, and the submarine, are not due to the military ardor of the Germans. It would seem as tho the Germans had been lacking in the inventiveness which is so marked a feature of our modern civilization.

"In this inquiry there has been no desire to deny the value of the German contributions to the arts and to the sciences. These contributions are known to all; they speak for themselves; they redound to the honor of German culture; and for them, whatever may be their number, the other nations of the world are eternally indebted to Germany. But these German contributions are neither important enough nor numerous enough to justify the assumption that German culture is superior or that Germany is entitled to think herself the supreme leader of the arts and of the sciences. No one nation can claim this lofty position, altho few would be so bold as to deny the superior achievement of the French in the fine arts and of the English in pure science.

"Nations are never accepted by other nations at their own valuation; and the Germans need not be surprized that we are now astonished to find them asserting their natural self-appreciation, with the apparent expectation that it will pass unchallenged. The world owes a debt to modern Germany beyond all question, but this is far less than the debt owed to England and to France. It would be interesting if some German, speaking with authority, should now be moved to explain to us Americans the reasons which underlie the insistent assertion of the superiority of German civilization. Within the past few weeks we have been forced to gaze at certain of the less pleasant aspects of the German character; and we have been made to see that the militarism of the Germans is in absolute contradiction to the preaching and to the practise of the great Goethe, to whom they proudly point as the ultimate representative of German culture."

The professor calls the foregoing a "disinterested attempt" to find out just what foundation there may be for the implicit assertion that Germany is the "standard-bearer of civilization." Then he adds:

"The most obvious characteristic of a highly civilized man is his willingness to keep his word, at whatever cost to himself. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany broke its pledge to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg and of Belgium. It is another characteristic of civilization to cherish the works of art which have been bequeathed to us by the past. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany destroyed Louvain, more or less completely. It is a final characteristic of civilized man to be humane and to refrain from ill-treating the blameless. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany dropt bombs in the unbesieged city of Antwerp and caused the death of innocent women and children. Here are three instances where German culture has been tested and found wanting."

ART TOURS AT HOME

A BLOCKADE of the European art-galleries seems to be one of the sure eventualities for an indefinite future. The hope may be heard exprest in many places that the Europe of the tourist has not or will not entirely vanish. However, while these treasures remain under lock and key the artistic appetite of America need not go wholly unsatisfied. "Art tourists," says the *Springfield Republican*, "who begin the



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FLEEING THE GERMAN SHELLS.

A priceless Rubens, "The Assumption of the Virgin," taken from the Malines Cathedral to be shipped to Antwerp. The Cathedral was badly damaged.

work of making acquaintance with the museums of America will find not only that there are many more of them than they suspect, but that each one of these institutions may be said to make a special appeal to the amateur and the student who visit them." The Jarves collection of New Haven, which was described in these pages not long since, is, says the *New York Press*, "an astonishingly good substitute for a voyage to study Italian painting." Then worthy of notice is "the Boston Museum, for its modern French canvases, and more particularly for its Oriental art; the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, for its early American paintings, and the Chicago Museum, for its Innenses." In fact, *The Republican* prepares a sort of itinerary of our American galleries, swinging round a circle beginning with New York:

"Going eastward, there are the Jarves collection in New Haven, the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, the Worcester Art Museum in that Massachusetts city; and the Boston Museum

of Fine Arts. Near by are the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, and the Germanic Museum, with its reproductions of ancient German works of art. Of course Boston, also, has the superb murals in the public library, and Robert Reid's thrilling 'Paul Revere's Ride,' and other Revolutionary war wall-decorations in the State-house and, for specialists, the print treasures of the museum.

"Going northward, Portland, Maine, has the Portland Society of Fine Arts and the Swett Memorial Museum; Bowdoin College has the Walker art building in Brunswick, with its murals by La Farge, Vedder, Thayer, and Kenyon Cox, and other art objects. If one wants to include Canada in such a tour, there are the galleries in Montreal and Toronto to visit. Coming back into New York State there are admirable little museums in



A GERMAN VIEW OF GERMANY AS DEFENDER OF CIVILIZATION AGAINST THE BARBARIAN HOST.

—Junker in *The Fatherland* (New York).

Rochester and Syracuse, and the Albright Gallery in Buffalo is known to most American art lovers, by name at least.

"Cincinnati has its museum, with the John J. Emery collection of paintings and special groups by Frank Duveneck and Robert Blum. Indianapolis has the John Herron Institute; Toledo has its museum, and Cleveland is to open its splendid marble art palace next summer. Chicago has its admirable Art Institute, that is visited by more persons every year than any other art institution in the United States. Detroit has its Museum of Art; Milwaukee, the Art Society and Layton Art Gallery; Muskegon, Mich., has its Hackley Public Library, that is up to acquiring Whistlers; and Wisconsin has the State Historical Society's collections of historical paintings, portraits, and other objects in Madison.

"In Minnesota, Minneapolis has the Society of Fine Arts Building and the Walker Gallery. St. Paul has its Art Institute. St. Louis has its splendid City Art Museum; in Kansas City is the Western Gallery of Art; in San Francisco is the Crocker Art Gallery, and in Los Angeles is the Fine Arts League with its gallery in the Southwest Museum of History and Art. In Texas are the Fort Worth Museum in the city of that name, and in Dallas the Gallery of the Art Association. New Orleans has the Delgado Museum; in Savannah is the Telfair Gallery of Arts and Sciences; Baltimore has the Walters Gallery, and in Washington are the Corcoran Gallery and the National Gallery in the Smithsonian Institution.

"On the last lap of this swing around the circle of art museums is Philadelphia, with the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy and the Wiltach Gallery in Fairmount Park; near by are the Montclair and Newark museums. Tentative and hastily prepared as this list is, it shows that even if Euro-

pean picture-galleries are closed to art students, they still have numerous excuses for going away from home to 'study art.' Possibly they will be surprised at the extent of study and pleasure our American museums will present to them."

ARTISTS AS "CANNON-FODDER"

WHAT we shall hear of "sweet music's strains" during the coming season still remains in the realm of doubt.

Occasional ships bring the musical refugees to our shores, but in the final mobilization for concert and opera there are likely to be numbers who will not answer the roll-call. Report, which many hope to be false, already numbers four well-accredited opera-singers among the slain. They are the Belgians Armand Crabbé and Marcel Charlier and the Frenchmen Gustave Huberdeau and Léon Rothier. Many others, according to common account, are in the danger zones. Dr. William C. Carl, the New York organist, returns from Europe and tells the *New York Times* that the musical world of that side of the sea is "completely demoralized by the war." He names some of the greatest lights of the musical firmament as having joined the ranks:

"Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, as well as all the artists of his company; Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer; Muratore, the French tenor; Dohananyi, the Austrian pianist, and Maurice Aliamet, son-in-law of Alexandre Guilmant, are only a few of those doing military service, for all have had to go.

"Félix Guilmant, the French artist, was awaiting his call a few days before I left London, and is probably helping to defend Paris now. Henri Marteau, the violinist, a Frenchman by birth, the successor of Joachim in Berlin, refused to fight against either country, and therefore made himself a willing prisoner of war. It is safe to predict that there is not a single artist left in either Germany, France, Belgium, or Russia, unless he is beyond the age limit.

"In Trinity College of Music, London, I was told that four of the staff had already gone to the front, altho the mobilization in England is voluntary. The only concerts given thus far in London are those at the Queen's Hall under the direction of Sir Henry Wood."

The question of the prodigal waste of such precious material, where war-lords regard the rank and file as only "kanonenfutter," is one not easily balanced between the scales of men as men and men as artists. The *New York Times* makes an attempt:

"Fritz Kreisler, perhaps the greatest living violinist, is carrying a rifle, and thus running the risk of injuring the fingers which he has employed so dexterously in rendering the Beethoven concerto, even if he escapes death or severe wounds. Rudolf Ganz, the Swiss pianist, has served in the frontier guard since the outbreak of the war, but has been released in time to fill his winter engagements. The fingers of a skilful violinist or pianist are his priceless assets. He has them insured at the beginning of a tour, for the crippling of a finger may mean the loss of a small fortune, if not the ruin of a career.

"France, Austria, and Germany might contrive to fight their battles without forcing military service upon great artists, but the artist is still the man and the patriot, and not only the singers and instrumentalists, but the painters, sculptors, and poets have freely given their services to the cause that is dearer to each than his art. We sincerely hope, however, to hear Rothier again as the sonorous high priest of Isis, Huberdeau as the blind old king in 'Pelleas and Melisande,' and Crabbé in the lesser impersonations, to which nevertheless he lent so much distinction. We are happily permitted to doubt the authenticity of the reports that they have been killed. But that their patriotism has compelled them to face danger must greatly increase the world's respect for them. The ordinary routine of a soldier's life, the physical exhaustion, the outdoor labor in bad weather, endanger the singing voice as much as the rough manual labor tends to injure the fingers of the violinist and pianist. These men seem to risk so much for country, yet no man can risk more than his life, and the life of the artizan is as dear to his dependents as that of the most eminent artist. The services of artists in this most terrible of wars, however, will make an inspiring chapter in its history."

The cable dispatches give one fatality that seems authentic:

"Alberic Magnard, the composer, was killed while defending his house near Nanteuil from the Germans. M. Magnard was in his villa when two German cavalymen burst into his garden. The composer was armed with a rifle. He fired and killed both the Germans. Soon afterward a squadron of Uhlans arrived. M. Magnard was forthwith seized and placed against a wall in his garden. There he was shot dead."

THE WAR AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOPIC

THE BOON that many have seen to fall to the study of geography and history from the European crisis has found an opposite interpretation at the hands of the Philadelphia and St. Louis school boards. How many officials of other cities will take this stand and permit no war-talk in the schools remains to be seen. Dr. Maxwell, of New York, thinks a neutral ground can be taken by teachers in presenting the matter, and the attitude of many other school principals is seen in their decision to use this weekly as a classroom text-book during the present school year. On the other hand, Superintendent Jacobs, of Philadelphia, has issued an order, according to *The North American* of that city, that "no teacher in high or elementary schools is to mention war, that no discussion of the situation is to be allowed in the classroom, and that no mention is ever to be made of countries involved in the conflict." This is going to the length of eliminating geography practically from the school curriculum. This justification for such a stand is given:

"I do not say that we will never teach the history of the war, and I do not intend that the public-school children shall be uninformed by the end of the year on what has happened in Europe. But I do maintain that it is unwise to allow the matter to be broached in the public schools at the present stage in developments.

"We do not know, authoritatively, what is happening, and we can not vouch for the truth of reports. Therefore, it is better to wait until we can be sure of what we are teaching before we instruct our pupils in the nature and events of the war."

The *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, surveying the character of that city's population, finds it too mixed for safety in a free discussion of war topics, tho it does not go to the length of eliminating the war news from its own pages. It says:

"When we consider the fact that so many of the teachers themselves are of different nationalities, and there are pupils in the St. Louis schools whose parents are from all parts of Europe, the wisdom of the restriction is obvious. It will be difficult to eliminate the subject from the thoughts of teachers and pupils, since war news will for some time fill the newspapers and periodicals. It will be especially difficult to avoid any contemporaneous references in the history classes. But difficult as it will be to shun the subject entirely, this is the only safe course. It may be argued that the war could be discussed with absolute impartiality, but no discussion will be considered impartial. There is too much prejudice among the nationalities. The alert little folk would be quick to seize on any statement which could be construed as revealing the teacher's sympathies, and there would be continual friction."

New York's school superintendent, Dr. Maxwell, has defined the attitude teachers may consistently take in dealing with the war topics. He told his superintendents and principals what he conceived to be the great educational opportunity of the crisis:

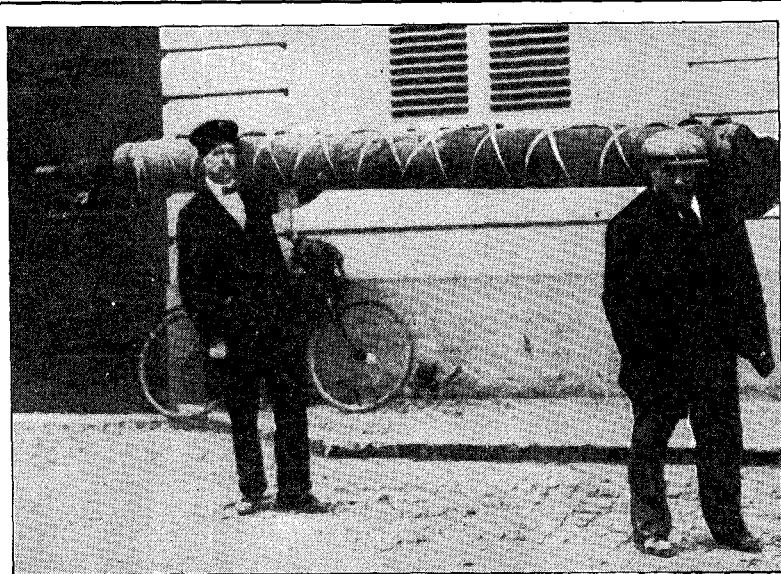
"We have assembled at a season when Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Russia, and Serbia are plunged into the desolation of war. To the lookers-on, as we are, its aspects have by no one been more weightily expressed than by the late Pontiff, Pius X., in the message he addressed to the world with his dying breath. What should be the attitude of teachers in the

classroom toward this tremendous calamity that has befallen the human race?

"In at least one of our sister cities, if we are to believe the newspapers, all mention of the war is forbidden in the classroom. Even the teaching of the geography of Europe is forbidden while the war lasts. I have no sympathy with a position of this kind. Children who have reached the age at which they can read the newspapers are neither made nor kept virtuous by preserving silence in the classroom regarding what they and all the rest of the world know, at least vaguely, and beyond a doubt, ignorantly.

"What, then, is the duty of the teacher in the treatment of this war? This question must have an answer, first on the negative side, and then on the affirmative side.

"On the negative side we should say to our teachers: 'You must not express any opinion regarding the causes or the issues



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STARTING ON ITS FLIGHT TO ANTWERP.

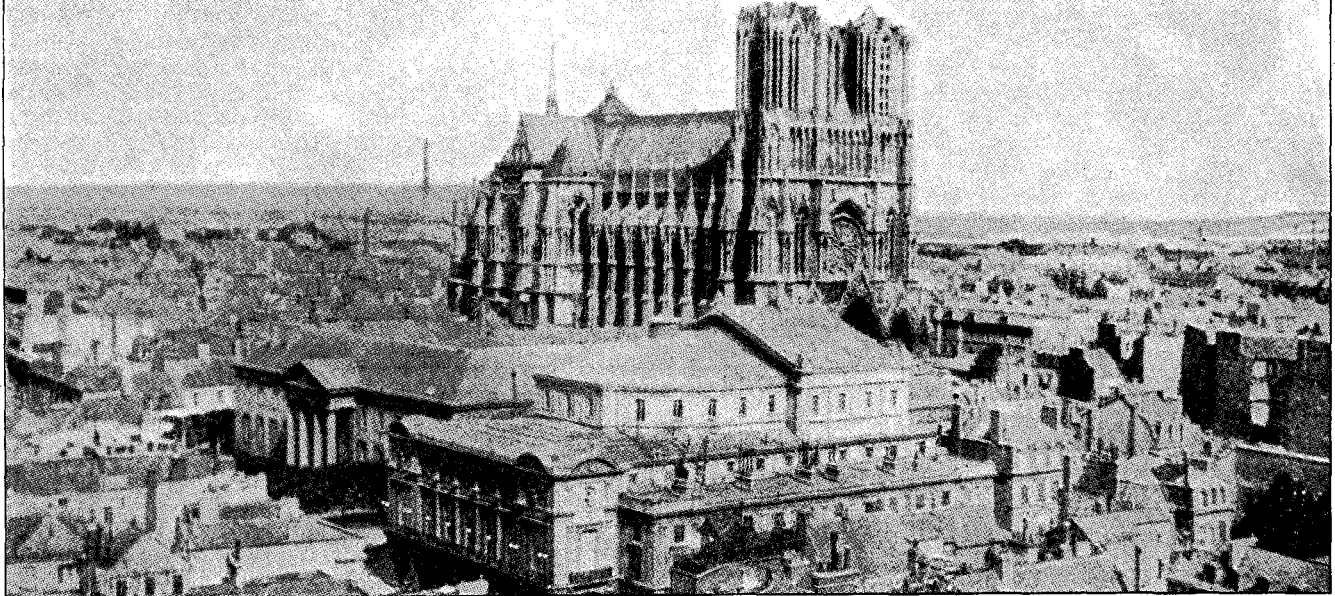
A Van Dyck removed from the Malines Museum, which later fell in ruins.

of the war that will give offense to any children in the public schools.' A teacher who, before her pupils, assails the Austrians or the Belgians, the English or the French, or the Germans, or the Russians, or the Servians, is guilty of two heinous offenses. The first is an offense against a child. He may wound the sensibilities of a deeply sensitive boy or girl, and this, as I have often told you, is the teacher's cardinal sin. He offends against our national patriotism, which was, and is, to make one, on American soil, the children of all the earth's nations—to wipe out and not to perpetuate racial prejudices. Therefore, the order should be issued, clear and positive: No assault on the motives or conduct of any nation engaged in this war.

"The facts should be treated simply as facts. Our children should not be allowed to form imperfect or prejudiced ideas of great events that will influence the development of civilization until the last moment of recorded time. In teaching the geography of Europe and in the hours devoted to current events the large military movements should be carefully and accurately followed with the aid of maps. Every teacher should prepare herself to teach this subject accurately. The chief reliance should be placed, however, on encouraging children to gather facts accurately for themselves and to record them, under judicious criticism, on maps of their own making.

"No occasion should be neglected to impress upon our children the horrors of war—not merely the immediate horrors of the battle-field, but the collateral horrors that follow in the wake of war—the orphaning of tender children, the widowhood of loving wives, old age deprived of its natural support, the flower of a country cut off in its youth, the poverty, the disease, the unspeakable anguish of mind and body. And all this to the end that our children, to whom, in years to come, may be committed the issues of peace or war for our beloved country, may learn that war is so dreadful a thing that it should never be entered upon lightly, but only as a last resort, in defense against national peril or in support of some fundamental principle of transcendent value to humanity, as, for instance, the abolition of slavery, with its horrors worse than war."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



A TARGET THAT HAD SURVIVED SEVEN CENTURIES.

Germany claims that the French fire came from that direction, and the necessity for shelling the Reims Cathedral is regretted.

THE FALLING CATHEDRALS

AFTER LOUVAIN COMES REIMS. The cathedral which has escaped the destructive forces of seven hundred years now suffers beneath the impact of siege-guns. It may be that these instances of destruction are defensible on military grounds, but they raise a cry of horror that it is our duty to record. Even the Pope breaks his neutrality to protest. The *New York Sun's* dispatch from Rome declares: "Pope Benedict says this crime cries for God's vengeance. He warns the Kaiser lest the destruction of the Lord's temples provoke the anger of God, against which the most powerful armies are powerless." Berlin dispatches declare that orders were issued to save the cathedral, which flew the Red Cross flag and sheltered many of the German wounded left behind by the retreating forces to the chance mercies of enemy or shell. "Reims was in the battle-line of the French," says the Berlin dispatch, "and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that quarter." From Bordeaux comes this statement from President Poincaré:

"The German troops, without military necessity, but for the sole pleasure of destroying, subjected the Reims Cathedral to a systematic and furious bombardment. The famous basilica is now a mass of ruins."

"It is the duty of the Government of the Republic to denounce to universal indignation this revolting act of vandalism, which, in giving over to the flames this sanctuary of history, deprives humanity of an incomparable portion of its historic patrimony."

La France (Paris) expresses thus the nation's "public horror and wrath":

"Of this priceless jewel of Gothic architecture there remains but ruins. Can such a crime be pardoned? No, a thousand times no. Let there be a holy war that shall conquer at all cost and wipe out the immoral horde of Potsdam. The glorious carillon of Reims will no longer be heard, but Nemesis will surely come."

Before the final coup of church destruction was made the *London Tablet* speaks of Belgium's desolated temples:

"The irreparable crime of Louvain and the ruthless damage done to the Cathedral of Malines while Cardinal Mercier was absent in Rome (says a *Times* leader on Wednesday) have left Belgium's cup of bitterness still unfilled. We do not understand the reason of these remorseless attacks upon venerable places of

worship, and particularly upon Roman Catholic churches. We do not fully discern why even the modern Huns should be so eager to violate these peaceful sanctuaries, destroying one, bombarding another with zest, stabling their horses in a third, as they have undoubtedly done. One would almost fancy that the late Professor Cramb was right after all, that Germany regards the Christian creed as outworn, and that she dreams, when she has imposed her will upon the world (if she can), of founding a new religion, with the Kaiser as its inspired expositor. We wonder what the pious people of Bavaria and Austria-Hungary think of this persistent desecration of Catholic shrines. The meaning of the sack of Dinant is, however, sufficiently clear. Thousands of English travelers know that pleasant little town, which clustered beneath the old citadel on the banks of the Meuse. They will learn with horror and distress that it has shared the fate of Louvain, that it has been shelled and burned, that many of its defenseless men have been shot, and that its women are hunted and homeless. We have not yet been told, but doubtless shall hear in due course, that the splendid thirteenth-century church of Notre Dame, the most complete example of pointed Gothic architecture in Belgium, has perished amid the general destruction. The reason of this sack and pillage of town after town in Belgium, with every accompaniment of murderous barbarity—Termonde is another melancholy case in point—is becoming obvious. It is due to the resolute resistance of Antwerp. The Germans want to capture Antwerp, but can not spare enough men to invest the fortress, and in any case hope to obtain it without paying the price. They seek to terrorize Antwerp into submission by laying Belgium waste, by razing her undefended cities to the ground, and by shedding the blood of innocent Belgian citizens of both sexes. . . . The wilful devastation of Belgium will have only one definite result. It will increase the chorus of indignant denunciation of German methods of warfare which now rises from every civilized country in the world."

Later dispatches seem to show that the cathedral was not reduced to total ruin, and may be restored. A Paris dispatch to the *New York Sun* says:

"The battering of the building was not done by the heavier guns, as had been feared. The building suffered most from shrapnel fire. The famous rose windows, the sculpture and other details of the façade that were ruined are, however, just the examples of art that can not be replaced. . . ."

"Statues, gargoyles, and other ornaments on the exterior of the cathedral have been tumbled to the pavement and shattered, but at first glance the outer walls of the cathedral do not show the ruin that had been said took place."

EUROPE'S HOUR OF NEED

WHEN THIS NATION, at the President's behest, prays for peace on the day set apart, October 4, many will doubtless heed another admonition. The suggestion comes from Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of our one-time Ambassador to England, that all the churches in the land take up collections for the Red Cross. The newspapers have many of them hailed this suggestion as especially feasible in pointing a way to carrying out this unsectarian and non-racial charity, making prayer and good works go hand in hand. The *New York Evening Post*, to which Miss Choate's letter was addressed, says editorially:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ministers of religion, of all creeds and sects, will pay heed to this most admirable suggestion and act upon it promptly and earnestly. Usually it is extremely difficult to center upon a given benevolent purpose the attention of millions of people throughout the country, with sufficient effectiveness to bring about immediately a great material result. But such is not the case in this instance. The President's designation of the day will undoubtedly result in a general observance of it for the purpose he named. The thoughts of all our people will on that day be fixed upon the idea of America's peculiar duty and opportunity as a representative of humane endeavor in this time of fearful trial for the nations of Europe. Unless that sentiment is wholly insincere, there must be millions of men and women who will be glad to attest its genuineness by contributing from their means, great or small, toward works of mercy for which, however generous the response, the resources can not begin to be as great as the need. Let every minister of religion feel that upon him it is incumbent to place before his congregation a duty which many of them will surely be glad to perform, and the fulfilment of which will bring untold blessings to millions of human beings in direst need of succor."

While the terrific drama of war is being played, the mind fails to comprehend the extent of wo which the funds of the Red Cross aim to relieve. *The Christian Herald* (New York) turns to the pictures that glow in the wake of battle:

"One of the inevitable results of war is that the suffering is not confined to the contesting forces in the field. The great war in Europe, in which over 6,000,000 men are engaged in a deadly struggle, has aroused the sympathies of the Christian world. Many thousands are already dead, while tens of thousands fill the hospitals. It is the most tremendous conflict the world has ever witnessed. No calamity to equal it has ever befallen the human race."

"There is another very large class of sufferers by the war who, amid the tumult and confusion of the time, are even more entitled to our sympathy and help than any others. These are the thousands of helpless widows and orphans, who have been deprived by this terrible war of their natural providers, their husbands, sons, and brothers having perished in the struggle. In France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, England, Servia, Russia, and other countries there is an immense number of these un-

fortunates, for whom no appeal has been made from any source whatsoever. Aid is being rendered to the soldiers on the field and in the hospital; but the beneficiaries thus helped may simply be put to the front to fight again, thus prolonging the struggle. But the case of the 'Silent Sufferers'—the bereaved mothers and children whose homes are broken up by the war—is far more pitiable. Tens of thousands of them are left utterly helpless, while great numbers have been cast adrift on the world shelterless and friendless.

"Correspondents in their cable dispatches give here and there a paragraph which reveals a glimpse of the dark drama of suffering and sorrow that is now being enacted in innumerable homes in Europe. Writing from the war zone in France, one correspondent says of the refugee host:

"I was in the midst of it, and saw unforgettable scenes of the enormous tragedy. It was a flight of hundreds and thousands of families from St. Omer and Roubaix, Bethune, Douai, Valenciennes, and Arras, who were driven away from their northern homes. They are still being hunted by fear from place to place, where they can find no shelter and no permanent safety. The railways have been choked with them, and in these long fugitive trains, which pass through stations, there is no food or drink. The poor runaways, weary, filthy, and exhausted, spend long days and nights shunted onto side lines, while troop trains pass and pass, and are held up in towns where they can find no means of existence.

"Can one wonder that mothers rush from their houses and wander forth in a blind, unreasoning way to swell the panic tide of fugitives, homeless and without food, dropping here and there on the wayside in utter weariness?"

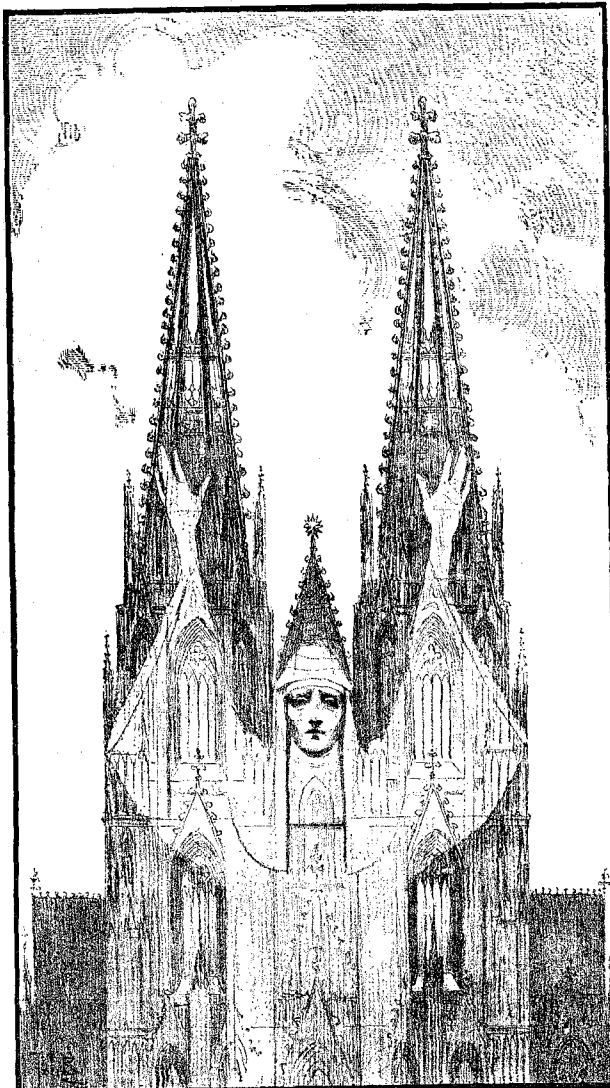
"After the tide of war had swept past, this was the picture of the French frontier villages, as the correspondent saw them: 'It was almost possible to reach the French frontier, but the villages but lately populous and filled with panic are now half deserted and melancholy. The

refugees pour aimlessly to the coast and back again.'

"Remember, these refugees are not soldiers, but the wives and children of men who have gone to the war, very many of them never to return. War is inexorable. It demands not only the life of its victim on the field, but too often it involves the desolation of his home, the breaking up of his little circle of dear ones, making them outcasts and wanderers. Surely the widows and the orphans—the 'Silent Sufferers'—are the victims of the war most deserving of our sympathy.

"A correspondent in Belgium describes his visit to a deserted town. There was a stream of refugees along the road, every face bespeaking fear and helplessness. Aged men and women were there, and many mothers, dragging or carrying their children with them. 'A mother among the fugitives,' he writes, 'when miles on the way, suddenly remembered that in the terror and confusion of gathering her household together and snatching a few belongings, she had wholly forgotten her little infant sleeping in its cradle. She now thought of it as awakening and crying for companionship and food. She was forcibly restrained from returning to its rescue, an impossible task, and was compelled to hurry on, forever to be haunted by the vision of her deserted babe.'

"These conditions are duplicated in every country in Europe in which war is now raging. In the rural districts from which



THE VOICE OF THE LOUVAIN CHURCH SPEAKS:

"Louvain, thou wast built on my foundations, spirit of my spirit, heart of my heart."
—Bijvoegsel in the *Amsterdammer*.

all able-bodied men have been drawn for service, there is a great blind fear possessing the people, driving them from their homes. In scores of towns and villages across which the war has swept, the once happy homes are masses of blackened ruins. Weeping women and little children, smitten with a fear they can not understand, are everywhere."

CHURCH DUTIES IN WAR DAYS

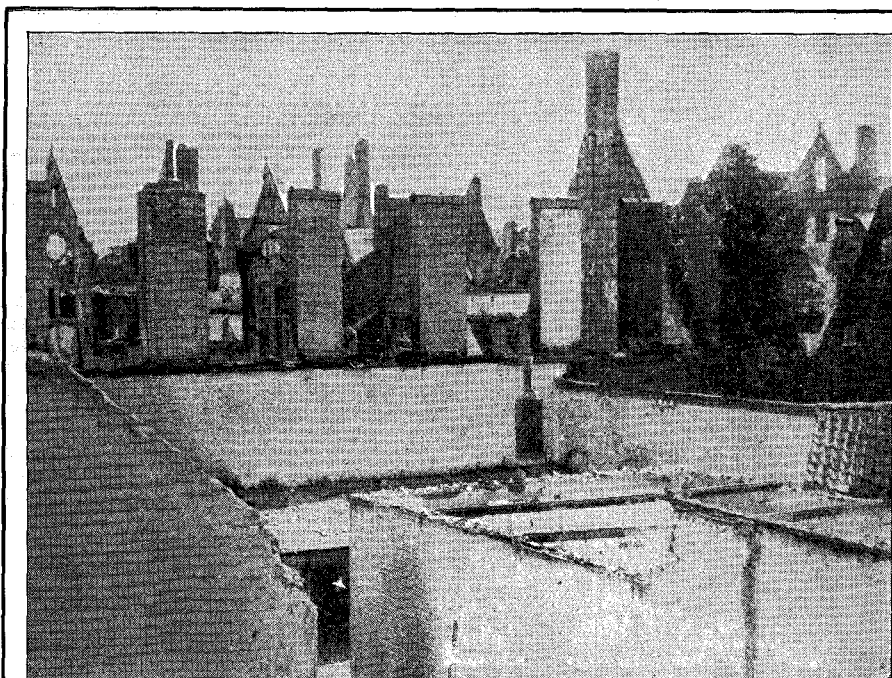
LEST the great war unfortunately absorb our attention to our detriment, a writer in the New York *Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenom.) warns us against neglecting "certain primary and necessary duties here at home." We have work to do, he reminds us, regardless of the war or "our sympathies with the awful suffering of the world." This work in school and church, especially, will bear fruit not only

would bar the subject from the school, he would discuss it in the church, "for if there ever was anything in which the whole Church is concerned, it is this war." But he adds that:

"The danger will be that other imperative things, immediate tasks, will be neglected. Thus there is the question of Christian unity. If there is anything in the world that should be pushed at just this moment it is the unity of the churches. The Church is going to play a great part in the stopping of this war and a great part in the consideration of what the new order of the world shall consist in after the war is over. For this we need a united Church, one which can speak with unanimous voice, with a nation-wide authority. . . . Perhaps the world has never looked to the Church for some great authoritative word as it will look to it in this time of crisis."

A third present duty, brought earnestly to the attention of church people, is that they "must not let the war interfere with . . . work with the immigrant." The writer speaks of the United States as "the great peace society," whose business it is to weld together in harmony "the sons of every nation now at war," who are "citizens side by side" in this country. So may Europe learn "the ultimate lesson of peace," he ventures to hope, and calls to his support in the issue Prof. Edward A. Steiner, who, writing in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), points to the fact that:

"The United States of America has never been more united, more vitally one, than now. It has two possible foes to face—neither of them from without, both of them from within. One of them is the struggle between capital and labor, with its sharpening of class consciousness until it may become a two-edged sword liable to hurt not only the contending forces, but the vital life of the nation. The other is the growth of race prejudice, which may be strengthened rather than weakened by the present conflict in Europe. We have a Monroe Doctrine, which justly excludes foreign Powers from getting a foothold upon this continent. We also have a Christ Doctrine, which includes humanity, as the other excludes governments. The sympathy of the American people must be with the people—with all the people



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WHAT IS LEFT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.
It contained Belgium's chief school of theology.

for ourselves, but for the nations unhappily in conflict. And he points out that our responsibility is the more grave because of the fact that ours as "the one great nation acceptable to all the nations" may be called upon to serve as mediator. To undertake such a high office, we are told, "America must prove her own strength and integrity" and be "both pure and peaceable." All her faculties must be at the highest, and "she must be ready to undertake great things." As for the duties that lie right at hand, this writer says they affect our schools, our churches, our immigrants, and our missions. On the subject of the first he recommends specifically that:

"We must not let our schools suffer from this universal possession of the children's minds by the war. One of the most lamentable things of the whole affair is that the boys of America are being fed day and night by pages of slaughter, lust, and hatred. It is going to be hard to get their minds on study and to hold them to consecutive work. But now as never before should all the energy of parent and teacher be bent upon the accomplishment of this thing. The work of the world for twenty years has got to be done by America. Europe will be so burdened by poverty that the next generation will be practically uneducated. Our boys should be better trained than ever."

Another danger due to the "universal engrossment in the miserable fortunes of our neighbors," continues the writer, is that our church work is liable to suffer. He admits, tho, that the war will be the chief pulpit topic on Sundays, and while he

who have been suddenly hurled from twentieth-century civilization into primitive barbarism, from peaceful labors into deadly conflict, from severe struggle into deeper poverty. Victory or defeat for one or the other of the contending armies will bring little or no blessing to the people who suffer, bleed, and die; except as it may open the eyes of those who survive to the brutality of war, its waste, its uselessness. It is now time to emphasize our American unity in spite of our diversity; to glory in it; to be careful not to transplant and propagate the Old World hate upon this newer continent; to realize that the United States must become a world-server, and the Stars and Stripes in some form a world flag. We must also realize that the men who are to carry this gospel of unity are working in the mines and shops, and that the hands which are to hold up that flag are consecrated to hard and dangerous toil in our midst. As we deal with them we deal with the world, we deal with humanity. Now is the most auspicious moment to begin a holy war against war."

In noting a feeling in some quarters that the war would of necessity seem to frustrate the labors of missionaries, the writer in *The Christian Work* declares himself strongly on an unusual opportunity of the Church in America in these words:

"It is her duty now to push her missionary work with ten-fold zeal. Not only should she sustain splendidly her own work, but she might well take over the highly developed stations of the British and German societies and prevent the gains of many years being lost. This would be one of those supreme pieces of Christian far-sightedness that stand out in history."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE STORY OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE"

Barclay, Sir Thomas. *Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences.* (1876-1906.) Crown 8vo, pp. viii-389. With frontispiece in color. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

In ordinary circumstances this volume would claim unusual attention from students of contemporary European politics, but its intrinsic interest is now enhanced by an opportuneness quite rare among books of its class. Sir Thomas Barclay is a distinguished journalist, formerly a correspondent of the *London Times*, the friend of statesmen and rulers, and one of the best-informed publicists of his period. As a journalist he was the English counterpart of De Blowitz, who, by the way, was his intimate friend and figures largely in the opening pages of the book.

Sir Thomas was one of the chief instruments in bringing about the famous and, as events have proved, portentous Anglo-French alliance popularly known as the Entente Cordiale. This fateful compact, looming in the public imagination by reason of its vital connection with the present war, is described in detail in his pages. A large portion of the volume is given up to the history of the Entente, in the achievement of which he did yeoman's service. The reader is taken behind the scenes of the involved diplomacy which resulted in the alliance, and is brought into intimate contact with the great figures of European statecraft. It is probably the greatest and culminating act in the modern drama which forms the subject of these pregnant pages—that period which, tho included within the memory of men not yet beyond maturity, has seen such fundamental changes that it seems as if the edifice of civilization had been razed and reconstructed. Sir Thomas, like the Italian historian Ferrero, is struck with the historic distinction of our epoch. He describes in admiring phrase the period so crowded with great events and large achievement which, opening in 1870 with the birth of the French Republic and of Imperial Germany, witnessed extraordinary changes in the social organization due to the rise and progress of democracy as a vital force in the State, and which saw industrial and commercial development with a consequent increase of wealth on a scale hitherto unheard of in the world. Having described the *mise en scène*, the author launches into an intimate discussion of the strategy, the mines and countermines of diplomacy, which preluded the long-deferred outbreak of the conflagration now devastating Europe.

When King Edward crossed the channel to visit France in the interest of the Entente, he never dreamed that he was taking a long step in the direction of war. Sir Thomas Barclay and his superiors, working at their utmost strength for the success of the alliance, thought they were furthering the cause of peace. Sir Thomas even had hopes of an additional Entente between his country and Germany. *Dis aliter visum.* The titanic conflict now raging casts a baleful and ironic light upon the ill-advised optimism of the pages before us, wherein the reader finds a kind

of apocryphal charm in discerning the fatuity of statesmen before the mysterious Power that rules the destinies of the world.

FERRERO ON ROME AND THE UNITED STATES

Ferrero, Guglielmo. *Ancient Rome and Modern America.* A Comparative Study of Morals and Manners. 8vo, pp. vi-352. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

With the appearance, a few years ago, of the brilliant work in five volumes on "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," it became evident that a personality of distinction, and of more than ordinary intellectual power, had entered the lists of contemporary European literature. The author, Guglielmo Ferrero, is still in the prime of life, and is not unknown in this country. In 1906 he visited the United States and was entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt. His knowledge of the New World was further extended by a trip to Argentina and Brazil. His present work, with its alluring title, "Ancient Rome and Modern America," is the fruit of these visits.

This book is more interesting and more direct in its significance to American readers than anything yet written by the distinguished Italian historian. It is more intimate in character than his former writings; it lets us know something of the personality of the author. He is a North Italian, upon whose original stock has been engrafted the strain of the Etruscan and Goth, resulting in an intellectual temperament quite rare in contemporary literature. Master of a serious and trenchant style which at times reaches the highest plane and bears the stamp of erudition, into which has entered a modernity of idea tempered by reverence and admiration for the past, he seems rarely equipped. Like Froude, he seems to have been impressed with the striking resemblance between the Rome of Cæsar's epoch and the civilization of our own time; but the subtlety of an Italian intellect, aided by rare philosophic insight, has enabled him to penetrate more deeply into the obscure workings of the Genius of History. He has thus brought to light striking analogies overlooked by the English historian. It is also worth while to note the reappearance, in another form in Dr. Ferrero's pages, of Bryce's fascinating idea regarding the shadowy sovereignty of Rome perpetuated in the modern world in the Catholic Church centuries after every vestige of the Empire itself disappeared.

The author admits that there are immense differences between the two epochs and the two civilizations, but declares his conviction that, notwithstanding these essential differences, the resemblances, far from being fanciful, are actual and wonderful. He invites our especial consideration to what he calls "urbanization," that malady "which corrupted the trunk of the Roman Empire and which is beginning slowly, subtly, insidiously to eat the heart out of the modern world." Neither the assaults of the barbarians from without, nor those of Christianity from within, the author maintains, would have prevailed against the might of Rome, had not the

cancer of urbanization already undermined its strength. This tendency of a people toward congestion, this passion for congregating in cities with the resultant deterioration of morals and corruption, and sapping of the agricultural portion of the population, all of which has its counterpart in contemporary civilization, was hurrying Rome on to its doom.

Yet all this was taking place during a period of unexampled splendor under the sun of the *pax Romana*. From the third century onward this excess of urbanization in the Roman Empire, at first the cause of splendor and apparent civic health, began to show deteriorating effects. The author shows, with much striking detail, how this ancient civic development, with its ominous resemblance to what is taking place in our own time, drained the agricultural resources of the nation, and finally brought on the worst cataclysm in human history:

"The agriculture of the Empire, and with it the Empire itself, received its death-blow. The East and the West split apart, and, left to itself, the West went to pieces. The quality of the works of Rome, the empire founded by her in Europe, including the immense territory bounded by the Rhine and the Danube, lay a vast ruin: a ruin of shattered monuments, of peoples relapsed into barbarism, of perished arts, of forgotten tongues, of laws thrown to the four winds, of roads, cities, villages razed from the face of the earth, swallowed up in the primeval forest which slowly and tenaciously thrust out its tentacles, in that cemetery of a past civilization, and entwined the giant bones of Rome!"

MONMOUTH THE REBEL

Nepean, Mrs. Evan. *On the Left of a Throne.* 36 illustrations. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: John Lane. Price \$3 net.

This is a personal study of James, Duke of Monmouth, issued under a misleading title. The publisher's announcement describes Monmouth as "a Stuart Prince of the left hand—son of Charles II. and Lucy Walter, aspiring to the throne of England, to which he had every right but The Right," which he "found it harder to win than the crown of the martyr," while the author believes him to have been "Charles's son, born out of wedlock." It would be ungracious to dispute with a lady who tells us that she has "not attempted to deal with his campaigns—he saw much service and was the reverse of a carpet knight, as is popularly supposed—I have only touched on his Rebellion—and I have merely indicated his place in the politics and intrigues of his day." He has been hitherto treated as "nothing better than a pawn in the great game of history, without a personality of his own." As she has "never yet read a study of Monmouth the man," she has written one.

The author does not deny any of Monmouth's follies, but claims to have gone deeply into "the question of his religion, his enduring love, and his fine finish on the scaffold." Monmouth is treated with a tenderness akin to pity—a pity that he himself seldom or never showed to others. He came into the world "nameless and without honor, and



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"Some Borden's, please, Mister,
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stript of names and honors did he go out of it, bearing with him *only his lady's love* and his own simple faith in meeting the Christ in whom he trusted." Sympathetic as is this study, it steps from the sublime to the ridiculous when its author compares Monmouth with the repentant malefactor on the cross.

Of Monmouth's Rebellion, which culminated with the battle of Sedgemoor, July 5, 1685, Mrs. Nepean tells little. It suffices to say, however, that he landed at Lyme-Regis, June 11 of that year, and issued a manifesto declaring James, who had succeeded his brother Charles II. to the throne, to be a murderer and usurper; charged him with superseding the national faith, and asserted his own legitimacy and right of blood to be King of England. At Taunton he was received with acclamation and proclaimed King as James II. At Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, he attempted to surprise the royal forces that were encamped there, but his troops were utterly routed and he himself became a fugitive. He was captured near Ringwood, in Hampshire, three days later, and on that very day wrote to King James, in terms of the most unmanly contrition, ascribing his wrong-doings to the action of others and imploring an interview. On the 14th his petition was granted, and all the accounts of this interview agree that Monmouth's behavior was disgraceful. As the chief instrument in disturbing the peace of the country he deserved no mercy, and was shown none by the King, whom he had maliciously libeled and treacherously attacked. There followed two painful interviews with his wife, who had lost all respect for him, owing to his neglect and amorous intrigues with other women, and for whom he himself bore no love, having abandoned her for Henrietta Wentworth some time before. Then he addressed another letter of abject protestation to the King, imploring forgiveness, and, as a last hope, offered to embrace the Catholic faith. But the sincerity of his "conversion" was doubted, and the Church, after due investigation, declared that he cared more for his safety than for his soul. Faithless in wedlock; untrue to himself, to country, creed, and king, he expiated his crime on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685, suffering the death of a traitor. And, to quote our author, "After all, what does it matter now?"

RECENT NOVELS

Von Hutten, Bettina. Maria. Pp. 359. New York: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.35 net.

This is an interesting love-story, but not particularly convincing, nor satisfactory in its conclusions. The main concern of the reader comes from the attachment between Maria, a young vocalist, and "Mr. Frederick," otherwise "H. H. Prince Augustus Frederick, of Zeeland," a love which was as unreasonable as it was sudden. Maria had a wonderful voice, but all her teachers said there was one "lack." The book tries to prove that that lack is due to lack of the experience which comes from love and suffering. First, there is separation because of disparity in ranks, then a loving cousin intervenes and an arrangement is made for the Prince to accept an earldom. The day of the wedding approaches, with everybody apparently happy until Sarmania needs a ruler and Frederick is appointed king. So the love and suffering go on. But the Prince is not the only lover, nor the only sufferer.

Tomsk, the dwarf accompanist, and the artist, Ferari, pay their tribute to the lady of great beauty. Maria, however, can not bring herself to more than casual interest in her dear old father, her lovers, or her snobbish brother, with all his family troubles. After the Prince has a wife and child, he meets Maria and the struggle is renewed. Shall she become a great singer through renunciation of love, or sell herself and go to Ipnoz to be near her beloved? Tomsk is her one faithful friend, and whatever strength Maria has seems to come from him. We wish the Prince had seemed worthier of such tenacious affection.

Tehekoff, Anton. Stories of Russian Life. Translated by Marian Fell. Pp. 314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

We have read Russian stories before, but few have given us more genuine pleasure than this series by the greatest of recent Russian writers, Tehekoff, who died in 1904. He is the most widely read author in Russia to-day. The twenty-four tales display a depth of feeling that is remarkable, with here and there a subtle humor wholly charming. While it is difficult to select from such uniform excellence, those entitled "Dreams" and "The Night Before Easter" are gems; while "The Decoration" shows the author's humor at its best. "In the Ravine" gives a picture of Russian village life that is natural and convincing, the characters being drawn with a fidelity that makes the reader feel that he is watching the actual action of the story. The translator is to be congratulated on having caught the spirit of the author. Nothing of the original strength of the tale seems lost to the reader.

Brown, Alice (Martin Redfield). My Love and I. Pp. 377. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35 net.

Two years ago, when this book first appeared, there were many speculations in regard to its author. Critics agreed that its vigor and virility plainly indicated masculine authorship. Now comes the announcement that "Martin Redfield" is Alice Brown, the well-known writer, just now very much in the public eye because of her winning the ten-thousand-dollar prize in the Winthrop Ames's play contest. It is good that the book was judged on its merits first. While some of the conditions portrayed are discouraging, they are true to life and show how a peaceful and contented every-day life may be built out of seemingly chaotic and hopeless conditions. Martin tells his own story, reproducing the complexion of his past so that the tale, "if not good, is at least faithful to what was." He tells of his New England parentage, his formative years in Trinidad under the influence of his foster father, Egerton Sims, his establishing himself in a Boston boarding-house where he met those who were so much involved in his later life. We learn to know, appreciatively, Blake, the poet, Mary, who typified everything that was helpful and self-sacrificing in woman, and, at the "Toasted Cheese," many a good comrade among the literary and newspaper world. When his genius for poetry and prose was just beginning to bud and blossom, he married Mildred Lee, whose sweet and gentle exterior concealed a nature cold, ambitious, and calculating, whose demands kept him so busy writing "pot-boilers" that he had no time for inspiration or literary effort. Martin is not spared the tragedy of meet-

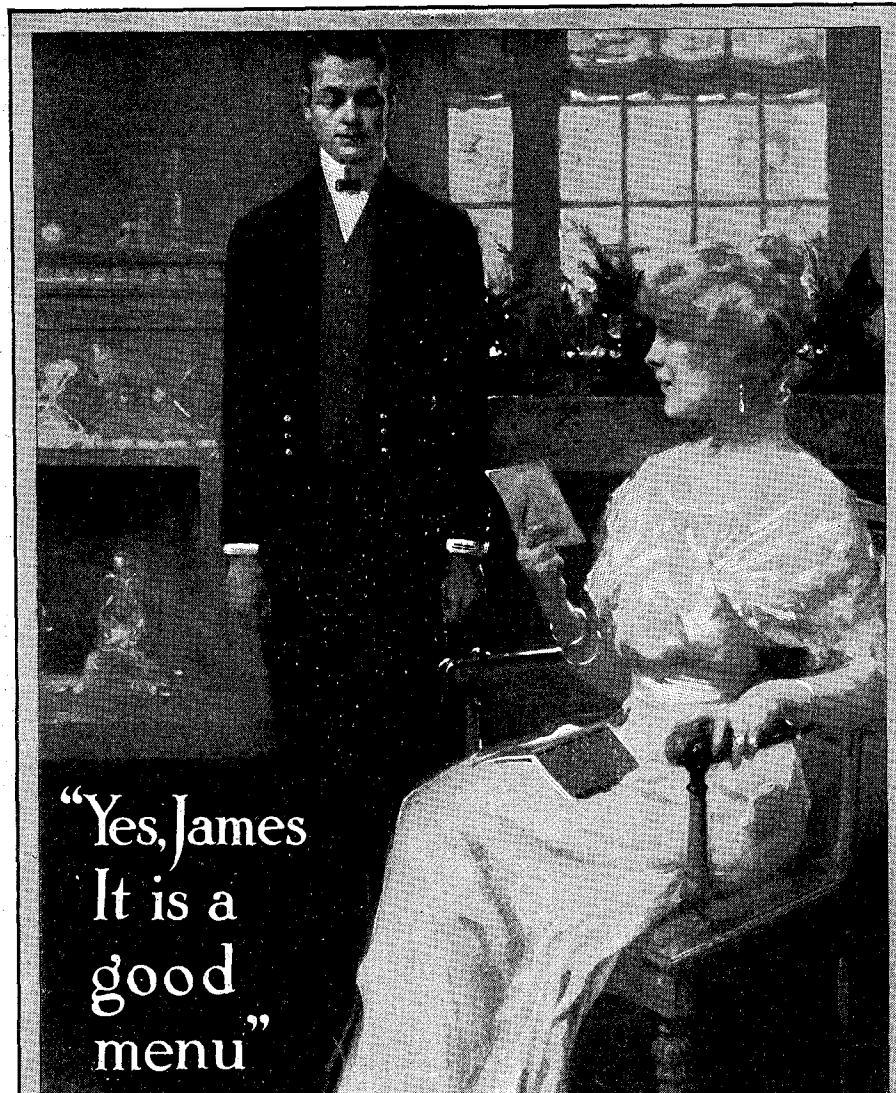
ing the right woman when it is too late, but the duty and responsibility imposed on him by his son, and the sane and helpful advice of Ellen Tracey, who insists that he shall never cease to be "splendid," finally help him to evolve a working basis of existence. The vital part of the book illustrates the conquering power of habit and honor over more feverish passion.

Marquis, Reina Melcher. The Torch Bearer. Pp. 314. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.30 net.

Sheila Caldwell was a girl of unusual aspirations and ideals, whose life with her devoted grandmother and her teacher friend, Peter Burnet, fell in pleasant paths. Her genius for writing met only with encouragement and approval. But with the springtime of youth came love. She wedded her childhood friend Ted Kent, convinced that there was no other in the world like him. Ted had become editor of the home paper, and was a clever, bright, lovable young fellow in every way, but he didn't sympathize with Sheila on the question of women authors, thinking motherhood and authorship incompatible, and believing that nothing should interfere with the former. This difference of ideas gives the theme. Sheila, finding she hasn't Ted's approval, takes to writing secretly. While at her desk, her little son is exposed by the nurse to dangerous illness. In a fit of remorse, Sheila makes a vow that, if Eric is spared, she will sacrifice her talent and write no more. Then life becomes a problem, and she gradually learns to crave the sympathetic companionship of Friend Peter until Ted objects. After the stress time of disappointment and temptation, Sheila finds comfort and consolation in her son's dawning literary genius, and Ted, who has never failed in loyal devotion, assures her that the talent which she possess has blossomed in Eric. Then they unite to direct his power so that he may be the "torch bearer" for future generations.

Phillipotts, Eden. Faith Tresilion. Pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35 net.

This is a book of stirring adventure and sensational experiences, dealing with smugglers and their struggles with the excise men in the early part of the nineteenth century and with a background of political unrest at the time when Napoleon was at Elba. There are fine characters in it. Superstition, intrigue, love, and jealousy pervade many thrilling scenes. Faith is the lovely daughter of the best-known smuggler on the coast. It is his death that opens the story and leaves the captaincy of the *Gray Bird* to Nick, thereby causing dissatisfaction among some of the men. Emma Tresilion, the mother, is the compelling character—a woman of enormous size, helpless from the waist down, but with a quick brain, a quicker tongue, and a nature that brooked no opposition. With her pipe and her brandy, her tremendous bulk and her fantastic costumes, she is a startling but interesting character. Faith's love for the excise man, Robert Pawlett, and the complication arising from her loyalty to her own family of smugglers, form one side of the plot, which is closely connected with others. Warner Baldwin and the "Bad Egg" furnish villainy; Paul Deschamps and Honorine, the tragedy. There are many dramatic and blood-curdling episodes before virtue is suitably rewarded and vice is punished, but the reader is satisfied with the final outcome.



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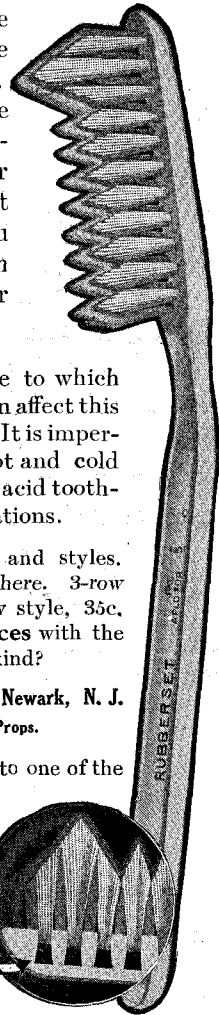
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CURRENT POETRY

AS the war goes on, the poets of England grow more and more intensely patriotic. The following strong colloquial lines, published originally in the *London Chronicle*, are an example. Mr. Begbie's poem was not written in response to an impulse wholly esthetic, nor is its appeal of a lofty patriotic character; it is straight propaganda, calculated to bring in the needed recruits, and the fact that it has been reprinted on huge posters and displayed in shop windows and on walls all over London as a part of the campaign is its reason for appearing here. These stanzas have lately been set to music by Sir Frederic Cowen, the composer, and all England is now singing the song.

FALL IN!

BY HAROLD BEGBIE

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamor to learn of the part you took
In the War that kept men free?
Will you say it was naught to you if France
Stood up to her foe or bunked?
But where will you look when they give the glance
That tells you they know you funk'd?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbors talk of the fight?
Will you slink away, as it were from a blow,
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say—I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it naught to you if your country fall,
And Right is smashed by Wrong?
Is it football still and the picture-show,
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow
And England's call is God's?

The German poets are probably not idle, but their product is not reaching us. In the meantime Mr. Viereck is almost alone here in voicing German sentiment in his *International* and *Fatherland*. In this poem he appeals to America:

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TO HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

The great guns crashing angrily
Sound, distant echoes, in our ear.
We pray for those beyond the sea
Whose lives to us are very dear.

We catch a mother's smile. We seize
In thought a father's hand again.
We see the house and, through the trees,
A girl's face in the window-pane.

May God above them stretch His hand,
For men are mowed as fields of rye.
Destruction rides on sea and land
Or drops, like thunder, from the sky.

Columbia, tho thou shed no tear,
Must thou fan hate with evil breath
Through ghouls in easy chairs who sneer
While these our brothers go to death?

Shall these that are thy children fling
Their gibes upon our brothers' scars?
We taught our hearts thy songs to sing,
Ay, with our blood we waged thy wars.

We fought thy fight when Britain's paw
Upon thy country's heart was laid,
When the French eagle's iron claw
Perturbed great Montezuma's shade.

The dry bones of our kinsmen rot
In Gettysburg. Was it for this?
Are Schurz and Steuben both forgot?
Nay, thine is not a traitor's kiss.

Let not thy words belie the right,
Turn not from them that are thy kin!
Thy starry crown will shine less bright
If freemen lose, if Cossacks win.

It is refreshing nowadays to come upon a poem that is not about hate and blood, men in khaki, and bursting shells, especially verses so gay and exquisite as "The Daisy," which we take from *The Windsor Magazine*.

THE DAISY

BY AGNES GROZIER HERBERTSON

The daisy like a Quaker sits
Among the grasses,
The while the vagrant sunshine flits,
The shadow passes;
She does not flirt upon the wind,
Like blossoms of a lighter mind.

Bluebells and buttercups, they try—
The cowslips, too—
To smile at every passer-by
As pansies do;
The daisy scorns those airs and graces,
She does not care for such grimaces.

Her simple gown is starched and white,
And frilled precisely;
She keeps it clean by day and night,
And holds it nicely;
She does not flaunt her frills around,
Nor let them draggle on the ground.

She has a wide and limpid eye,
But all her glances
Are given to the distant sky,
And no one chances
To find her nodding 'gainst her will,
Like primrose or like daffodil.

She is, indeed, a dame discreet,
A Quaker lady;
Not knowing any walled retreat,
Nor corner shady;
But living on a common earth—
Not all unconscious of her worth.

As neutrality is at a premium nowadays, it is consoling to find not a few of our American poets voicing their allegiance, not with any people or nation, but with the cause of peace. In the following, taken from the *New York Sun*, the lilt of the lines strengthens most admirably with its mockery the irony of the verses.

THE CARNIVAL

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Oh, the autumn tide is the carnival-tide,
And what shall the carnival wear?
Shall it be the blue of the haze-hung skies
That is blent with gold and with topaz dyes?

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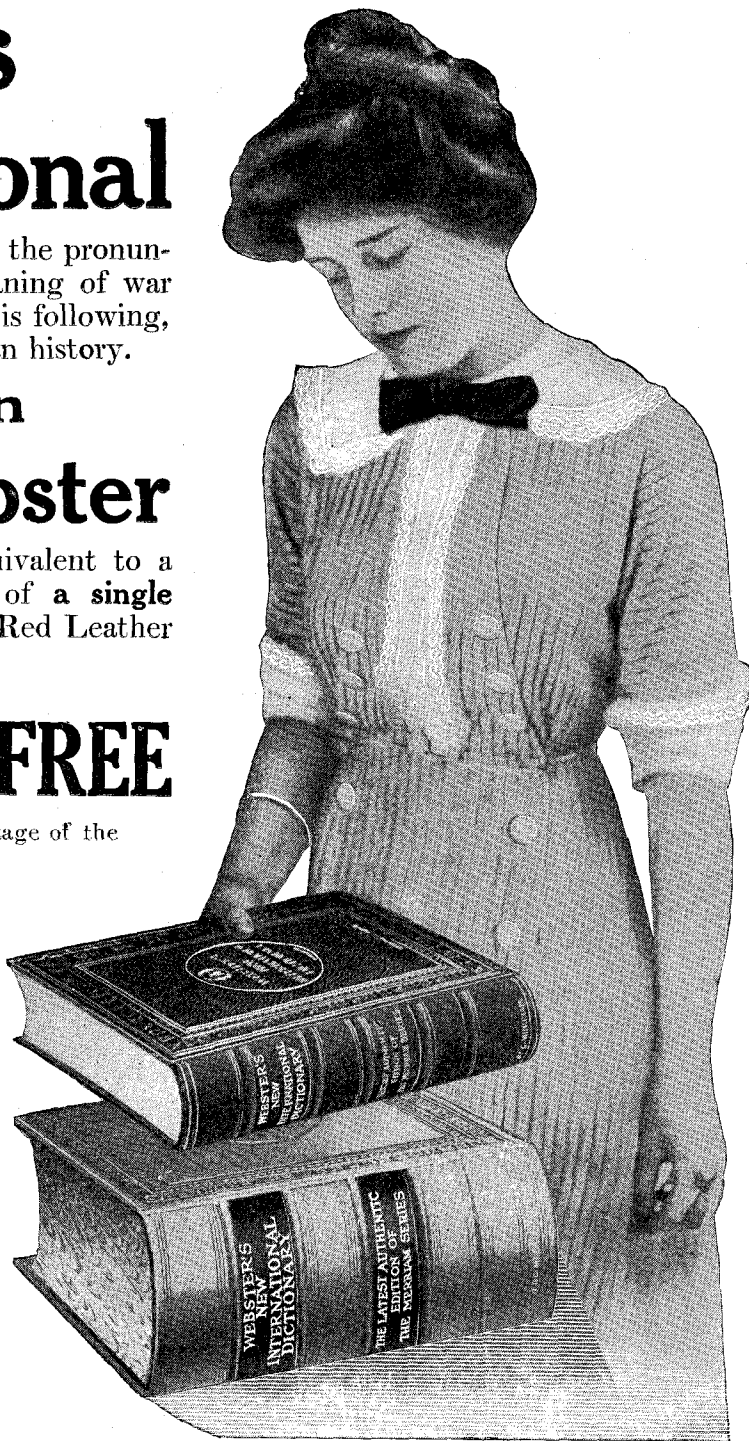
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Truly Harner

Shall it be the pied soft green that lies
On the meadow slope and the mountainside,
Shimmering far and fair?

Nay, none of these for the carnival-tide,
For red is the carnival wear!
And never a redder carnival shone
Than now where the San and the Aisne flow on
In the red of the eve, in the red of the dawn,
And the war-fires rule and the thunders ride
Under the autumn air!

Of what avail is this carnival-tide,
This blood red carnival wear,
These carnival lines that rock and reel
And eddy and sally and meet and wheel
And break like a surge on a shore of steel?
Ay, what, when the doom-led men have died,
Does the King of the carnival care?

In "The Twilight of the Kings" that
follows, Miss Flint blends, on the theme
of "Götterdämmerung," the old idea of
divine retribution for past wrongs, with
the new and not unpopular belief that this
war may be the last great war that the
world will know. The poem is quoted from
the New York Times.

"THE TWILIGHT OF THE KINGS"

By ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT

Three Kings there be, and one is mad
And one is weak and one is old,
And all are blind—they will not see
The Hand that writes a doom foretold;
And all are deaf—they will not hear
The Voice that speaks, the Word it brings—
Voice of the People and of God:
"This is the twilight of the Kings!"

From mountain-pass, from fertile plain
Where harvests wait the reapers' tread,
From vineyards on the sunny slopes
Where dressers of the vines lie dead,
From homes where starving children wait
The father's coming—and in vain,
From pallid cheeks and voiceless lips
Of manhood wrecked and manhood slain,
From smold'ring roofs and blackened walls,
From idle wheels of labor stilled,
From ancient battle-fields, and new,
That reek of blood unjustly spilled,
A solemn Voice that cries aloud,
Through all the world the portent rings:
"The sword shall free us from the sword—
This is the twilight of the Kings!"

It is the twilight! Spent the day
Of splendor, and tyranny, and crime,
The long, long day that had its birth
Within the far-off dawn of Time—
The day of iron hand and heel,
Of bondage, cruelty, and wo,
The day of Babylon and Rome,
Of Louis, Herod, Pharaoh.
The night that follows on that day
Across the world its shadow flings;
The outworn dynasties shall pass—
It is the twilight of the Kings!

Fast falls the night; beyond its gloom
There shines the dawn of better things—
The light of liberty and peace,
Of justice higher than the Kings.
When breaks that dawn, no more one man
Shall move a million at his will,
Like pawns upon a chessboard played,
To vaunt his power and his skill;
No more one man, by "right divine,"
On age-old wrongs his House shall build,
No more the slogan "Might makes right"
Shall serve his selfish greed to gild.
Their glory fades as fades the day,
In fire and blood their sun has set,
Tho in the swiftly dark'ning skies
A smoky crimson lingers yet;
For hopeless, when the tide has turned,
To fight against the trend of things,
The thrones are rocking to their fall—
It is the twilight of the Kings!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BARRIE "AT HOME"

THE other day in New York City a friend stopt in at the office of Daniel Frohman's publicity manager and remarked upon the fact that James Barrie was in town. "Nonsense," was the reply, "Mr. Barrie is in England. We would know if he were here, if any one did." But when, all day long, other people repeated the news, it began to look as tho there must be some truth in it, and later it was most definitely substantiated by the entrance of a quiet little man who could be no other in the world but James Matthew Barrie himself. His entrance into America, his second visit, was most characteristic, for, known tho he is throughout the world by all lovers of *Peter Pan*, *Sentimental Tommy*, *Maggie Wylie* (who knew "What Every Woman Knows"), and a host of other children of his fancy, yet Barrie the man is known even by sight to few outside of the intimate circle of his friends. Publicity is the one thing he shuns. Only once has he been successfully interviewed, and that but recently, by John D. Williams, who publishes a delightful account of that interview in the *October Century*. In this article is related an amusing account of one unsuccessful interview. It appears that Barrie's apartment in the Adelphi Terrace House in London bears no name to indicate the identity of its tenant. In spite of this attempt at concealment, however, one ambitious newspaper man discovered the secret and had the good fortune, as he thought it, to enter the building just six feet behind his victim. Barrie, unconscious of pursuit, entered the elevator and started upward. Too late to catch him there—

The reporter took to the cylindrical flight of stairs that winds upward about the elevator. Then through the iron grating between the stairs and the slowly climbing elevator the reporter, after disclosing his identity, conducted this interview, all the while walking up-stairs, but no faster than the elevator.

"Do you always smoke an old pipe, Mr. Barrie, as people say you do, when you are at work?"

"Wouldn't you rather come into the lift and ride instead of walk?" replied Barrie.

"Everybody's glad at the report that you're at work upon a new novel. Is it named yet?" continued the reporter.

"I think you're suspicious of the dependableness of the lift," answered Barrie; "but you shouldn't be. It's a perfectly honest lift."

"They say," persisted the reporter, still trudging up the stairs and keeping level with the elevator, "that you're altering your vein for the next piece of writing that you do."

"Step into the lift, and I'll explain to you how it works," Barrie called back through the iron grating.

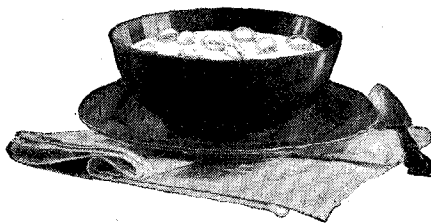
With a sharp clank the elevator then

Suppose your children had their choice of homes to which to go for breakfast. And one home offered them a dish like this—Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice with cream and sugar, or mixed with any fruit. Dainty grains, flaky, crisp and tempting—eight times normal size. Grains that taste like toasted nuts.

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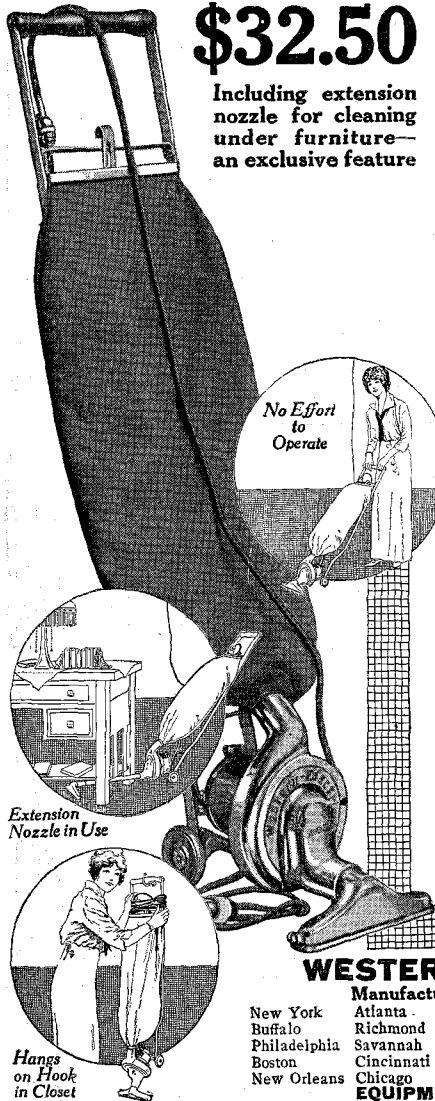
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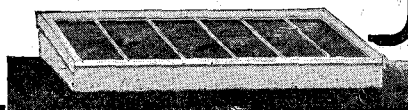
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stopt automatically at the third floor, and Barrie stepped out, extending his hand to the reporter.

"Tell me," he said, "is this an interview?"

"Not exactly," replied the reporter; "I only meant it for a conversation."

"That's good," said Barrie, warmly shaking the hand he held; "for, you see, I mustn't be interviewed, because if once I begin, I shall never know when or how to stop. Already I am sure I have been more illuminating than is the custom outside of public life. Perhaps it was the exhilaration of the lift." With that, Barrie disappeared beyond the double doors.

Mr. Williams describes the Victoria Embankment, just at the end of Roberts Street, as the one spot in London best haunted by the personality of Barrie. Here of a night, through the dim light of the one gas-lamp, you may have the good fortune to discern, he says, a little man hurrying along in the middle of the street, puffing smoke from a brier pipe, getting over the ground with a stride almost as long as himself, and as inconspicuous of dress as any day-laborer, but with a face that you can not pass without stopping and looking after—that is J. M. Barrie. But do not venture to hail him. That would embarrass him greatly, and hurt his pride in his beloved London, which is, in his own words, "the only city in the world in whose streets you could stop to eat a penny bun without people turning around to look at you." Mr. Williams describes his interview, in part, as follows:

The visitors to Barrie's part of Adelphi Terrace House are so few that on the sound of the elevator-doors opening, Barrie's front door is opened, too, by a pleasant-faced butler, unmistakably Scotch, who bows you into the room.

J. M. Barrie's hand-shake is as quaint as himself. He doesn't wait for your part of the ceremony, but he takes your hand away from you, lifts it as high as his shoulder, gives it a firm, warm shake, and drops it in mid-air. At the same time he makes a quick, low bow of odd formality; and then you see that the top of Barrie's head is level with the top of your shoulder. For he is, and he isn't, a little man. When he is in his workshop, among his books, he wears a pair of light "Congress" shoes that have been converted into house slippers by having their heels summarily knocked off, and have got even for the outrage by letting their owner down several inches in his own house. The surprisingly small feet these odd slippers snugly enclose are almost never at rest. With soundless, lightninglike rapidity they dive everywhere about the room, the willingest feet a man ever had; and then as quickly they stop, and one disappears: it is curled up under its owner. When Barrie settles himself for a good long talk he sits like a tailor, or, rather, like half a tailor, firmly squatted on one foot or the other. The right seems the favorite. . . .

If you have ever seen the first act of "Peter Pan," you have as good as seen the room where J. M. Barrie does all his writing. Every night when the curtain goes down after the flight of the children through the window and the stage-manager cries "Strike!" as a signal to

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dismantle the nursery, behold then the features of Barrie's den.

Where *Michael's* and *Wendy's* beds always stand, at the left, in Barrie's workroom there is a large, flat-top desk. All his writings since "The Little Minister" have sprung into being from a little space, about a foot wide, cleared away at the top of that otherwise hopelessly cluttered desk. In place of *John's* bed, at the right, there is a brown, upholstered easy chair. That is Barrie's favorite corner. He presses so deep down into this chair that he ruffles up the hair on the back of his head. But suddenly he sits bolt upright to talk or to listen or to make his only gesture, which is to smooth down the hair he has ruffled. Then he presses deep down once more, and ruffles it all over again.

At the back of the room, instead of the nursery bathroom, there is a small window streaming daylight on the desk. And the door leading to *Mrs. Darling's* room, at the right, is an extra bookcase, the only one with glass doors that Barrie possesses. All remaining wall-space is covered with book-shelves, stuffed to overflowing and rearing themselves ceiling high. But the nursery fireplace, where *Nana* warms the children's nightclothes, stands in exactly the same place in the room. It has the same black fender and guard and the same opening described in the manuscript of "Peter Pan"; and the only thing on the mantel-shelf over it is a picture of Barrie's mother.

There are two other enormous windows at the back of the workroom, just like the one through which *Peter Pan* flew away with the *Darling* children, and these windows, too, look out on rooftops. Since Barrie came to live in his six-room apartment, Adelphi Terrace has become a kind of colony of playwrights. Underneath the Barrie apartment lives John Galsworthy, and a floor farther down, Granville Barker. Just across the way, at No. 10 Adelphi Terrace, George Bernard Shaw has rooms exactly facing Barrie's.

"I've never seen Shaw," an American said to Barrie, when sitting with him one day as his guest for luncheon.

"Well, you shall, my lad, and at once," answered Barrie. And at that he took from the table two or three crusts of bread which he was presently throwing through the open upper half of his dining-room window with all his might. Soon a face, as of a grinning satyr, appeared in the corresponding window across the way. Quickly the upper half of the window over the way was pulled down, and a voice shouted, "An invitation to a feast, Barrie, or are you casting bread upon troubled waters?"

In spite of the fact that Mr. Williams gives the reader a delightful and intimate picture of the much-beloved playwright, he confesses that he, too, found some difficulty in getting Barrie to pose in just the desired manner for the interviewer's pen. Mr. Barrie is most obliging, and explains everything most willingly, but the explanations have a way of leaving one almost as uncertain of the truth as he was before. For example, he was asked how he came to conceive the idea of his remarkable playlet, "The Twelve-Pound Look." He responded with instant cordiality, as follows:

"Well; I will tell you how that came

about. Yes; I will tell you the very beginnings of 'The Twelve-Pound Look.' You see, I had the malaria a little time ago, and after a while I was convalescent, and on the first day of the convalescence I came out to the desk over there. That's where it all happened, over there by the window. 'The Twelve-Pound Look' is my convalescence from the malaria."

This is the nearest one can come to finding out directly from Barrie the Barrie method of workmanship, so far as there is any method at all beyond the economic pursuit of definite ideas of human interest. There does exist a snap shot in words—in fact, in Barrie's own words—that gives a glimpse of him just as he looks and acts at the desk "by the window." But this, too, he has divulged only to illustrate his comical habit of unconsciously making faces like the faces of his characters while he is in the act of contriving their dialog.

"It is my contemptible weakness," he says of himself, "that if I say a character smiled vacuously, I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe, or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him, and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady, with an exquisite laugh, I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astonishing versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the novelist who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we must deteriorate; but this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

The bit of London that Barrie best loves is found in Hyde Park, "on the shores of a wondrous lake." "It is easily found, any fair morning," says Mr. Williams, and he gives Barrie's own directions for reaching it:

"Before you go in at the gate," he says, "you speak to the lady with the balloons, who sits just outside. This is as near being inside as she may venture, because, if she were to let go her hold of the railings for one moment, the balloons would lift her up, and she would be flown away. She sits very squat, for the balloons are always tugging at her, and the strain has given her quite a red face."

All perambulators lead past the lady with the balloons, and then enter the Broad Walk. Presently the Broad Walk is met by the Baby's Walk, and, by following this, you come to the lake on the shores of which is Barrie's best-beloved London.

"It is a lovely lake," says Barrie, "and there is a drowned forest at the bottom of it. If you peer over the edge, you can see the trees all growing upside down, and they say that at night there are drowned stars in it. If so, *Peter Pan* sees them when he is sailing across the lake in the Thrush's Nest. A small part only of the Serpentine is in the gardens, for soon it passes beneath a bridge to far away where the island is on which all the birds are born that become baby boys and girls. No one who is human, except *Peter Pan*, and he is only half human, can land on the island; but you may write what you want, boy or girl, dark or fair, on a piece of paper, and then twist it into the shape of a boat, and slip it into the water, and it reaches *Peter Pan's* island after dark."



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WHERE PLAY OUSTS COMMERCE

TO each city its own peculiar municipal problems. The city of New York has recently arrived at the solution of a problem that has long persisted. What is to be done with the children of the poor, and where can they play? If the poor would only not live so close together, or if the children that swarm the tenements had only the sense to play at jig-saw puzzles within-doors, or to walk up to Central Park, three miles away, the answer would be an easy one. But children are not connoisseurs in the art of playing; they are gluttons. They want a lot of playing, the harder the better, and they want it right away, without having to go in search of it. Dark hallways and narrow fire-escapes do not allure for long, but there, in the street below, where all the world clatters, elumps, and crashes back and forth, there is playing enough for a lifetime of childhood. So they have thronged the streets, and, as a consequence, every little while, or occasionally several times in the same day, an ambulance is called and a limp little youngster, who spent his or her playtime a bit too lavishly, pays toll for the others' happiness. Carl Beck, a settlement-worker in New York's East Side, tells in the *New York Press* how he watched the children in the street and came to the firm conclusion that means must be taken to give them play space at a lower cost than life and limb:

I spent fifteen minutes in observation one afternoon on the balcony of the University Settlement, overlooking the playground on Eldridge Street, to check up the number of residential tenements on the block. In that time one gang of boys was playing "cat" in the street with a manhole as a base, and as teams passed every minute they had to play and disperse and collect again, keeping right on just the same, playing under difficulties.

Ten yards away another gang of eight boys was playing baseball with a soft gum ball, the rung of a ladder as a bat, and another manhole as a base. They were chasing and catching the ball under the heads of running horses. At the same time against the side of the schoolhouse two boys were playing handball with the sidewalk as the court and a pedestrian crossing the court every thirty seconds.

I was about to go in from the balcony of the settlement when I saw below me on the street a fast-moving furniture-wagon slacken speed. The horse's head was pulled high in the air; he was sliding on all fours, being held back by the driver from running down a little girl, not more than three, who was strutting across the street to join her playmates. It is a common sight. Accidents are many. Narrow escapes are multitudinous.

Multiply what I saw in fifteen minutes by four and then by fifteen hours and then again by 365 days for just one block alone, and the sum total of but one phase of congested life on the East Side can be imagined.

Many have been the proposed solutions

of the problem. One of the most popular is the proposal to build elevated parks over a few of the streets not now used by elevated railways; but this, like most of the other schemes, is something for the uncertain future. A more immediate way, even if only temporary, had to be found. And so those in authority came finally upon the notion of taking quite away from the street its age-old dignity as a channel of commerce and placing upon it the gentler distinction of a safe and pleasant playground for youngsters. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has made the experiment in that East Side district which, with its 600,000 population, is known as the most thickly populated square mile in the world. The resident settlement-workers cooperate gladly, as do, for that matter, all parties concerned, including even the shopkeepers along the shut-in streets. From 3 to 6:30 each afternoon certain streets are closed to all traffic. For those three hours and a half they belong to the city's children. Since the original experiment eleven other "play-streets" have been added. Taking one of these as an example, Mr. Beck draws for us a pleasant picture of what the result has meant to the children of the tenements:

Were it 3 P.M. now you would see Police Commissioner Woods's special traffic policemen being assisted by the boys in placing the warning signs at each end of the block. Wo unto the occasional pushcart peddler or the truck-driver who tries to assert what used to be his "divine right" of streets. If the pushers or drivers cannot read English they will find printed in plain Yiddish on the other side of the sign-posts: "Closed to traffic by order of the Police Department." Let it be said that most drivers and pushers, seeing the benefit to the children, take a roundabout route with good nature.

Supervision, schedule, and a minimum amount of play leadership have been injected into the experiment by the workers at the University Settlement. Six street post-stanchions were taken from the Traffic Department. These stanchions the janitor of the settlement brings out, strings with 200 feet of rope, and across the street and along the curbs he makes a fair-sized arena. Several hundred spectators gather outside the ropes. A gallery of little tots sit on the curb. A hundred girls of all sizes hop with glee. Mr. Stover, who has been a "big brother" of the people of the East Side for more than twenty years, hired an Italian organ-grinder to bring his hurdy-gurdy and play three afternoons a week. This was temporary until Supervisor of Playgrounds Lee, of the Park Department, had the department's organ repaired for use. Often Miss Cook and her friend, Miss Mack, get into the arena as play leaders in games and folk-dancing.

One day a Roumanian girl of sixteen contributed her talent in the form of her national folk-dance. There was applause. The expressions of enjoyment on the faces of the hundreds of spectators showed that recreation comes in looking on as well as in doing it.

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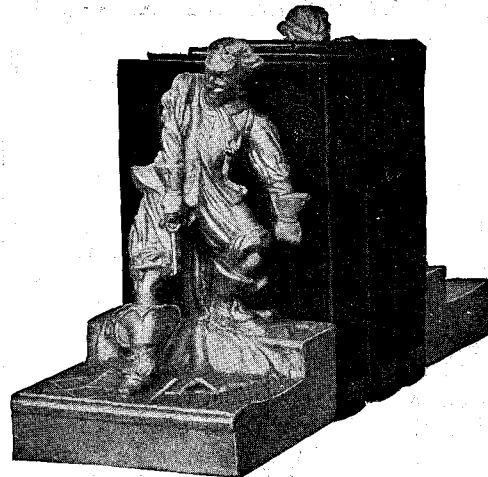
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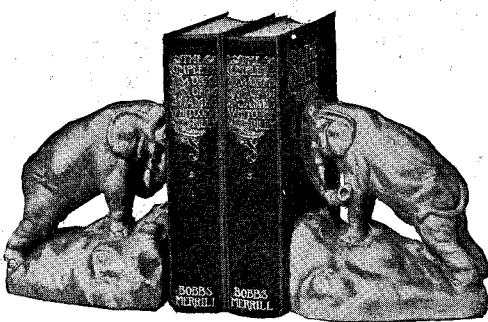
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of the old countries from which many of the parents come, the neighborhood life gathers and sparkles.

Part of the afternoon the arena is in possession of the boys for basket-ball. The janitor brings out the two sturdy goal-posts which Joe, the engineer, made specially for the street. Their appearance starts a grand clamor on the part of a swarm of boys who circle around the referee—Tartakowsky, one of the young men of the neighborhood, student at the City College of New York, and a college basket-ball player. Each gang wants its team to play. Twelve gangs, turned into disciplined teams, contest against one another, while the resident workers stand guard in an effort to keep the surging crowd from breaking inside the ropes. All is excitement! Everybody is enjoying it. The little tots on the curb-bleachers cheer their big brothers.

All the old games you used to play with more or less freedom, and which are practically prohibited games on the East Side because of congestion and traffic, it is the hope to revive in the closed street—such games as prisoners' base, puss in the corner, hide-and-seek, fox and geese, tag, hop-step-and-a-jump, duck on the rock, hoop-rolling, hop-scotch, and walking on stilts.

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TWO DAYS ON THE LINE OF RETREAT

IN these days war correspondents "at the front" are a rarity. Tho the battle-line extend for 150 miles, there is not one square foot upon which the newsman is welcome. The difficulty of getting dispatches past the censor is not the correspondent's only difficulty. Unless he is content to follow in the wake of the fighters and glean what facts he can from the wounded and the refugees and from the telltale aspect of ruined homes and public buildings, the task that is cut out for him is one to tax his ingenuity to the utmost. To reach and remain at the front, he not only must risk capture and possible execution as a suspected spy, but he must as well play the part of a spy himself. Martial law, by which his presence there is prohibited, is merciless, but he must defy it. All the combatants are his enemies; he is no more safe in the English camp than in the German, but he must somehow manage to find his way among them. In recent numbers of the New York *Evening Post* appear eloquent accounts by a prominent correspondent, Robert Dunn, of the adventures experienced when, through accident, he joined at Le Cateau the remarkable retreat of the English from Mons. Having the opportunity to leave Paris for the north, he did so without an idea as to where he was going or where the fighting was

that moment might be. His train stopt at Le Cateau, in the Department of the Nord, near Cambrai, and there he found himself, more fortunately than he could have hoped, in one of the most remarkable situations of the war so far. He writes:

I stepped out into the darkness of that strange place, Le Cateau, and into such a spectacle as no man can forget. I knew that then; it would hardly have heightened the feeling to know also that in twelve hours I should see the town ablaze. The guards dissolved into the noisy platform crowd, carrying pasteboard bundles, baskets, babies. No one at the gate asked for my ticket or my papers. A half-visible squad of troops marched rapidly, whistling a queer lively tune in unison. It was only when they broke feebly into the "Marseillaise" that I was sure they were French. And they were marching south.

I made for a light, through an iron gateway in a high brick wall. In the middle of the enclosure a woman outlined in the doorway demanded shrilly who I was and what I wanted. I asked for a hotel, and she directed on up the street, as two dogs broke forth furiously. Outside, French troops were marching so densely that I had to brace and wait against the lightless brick houses of the narrow street, as it curved north, down into the hollow where the heart of Le Cateau lay. Suddenly I caught the impatient panting and the blinding shimmer of blocked automobiles. In them as they followed south were British uniforms, with the meager scarlet facing of staff officers. Then an immense clatter of hoofs, the jolt of heavy wheels—artillery, supply-wagons, cavalry, the gleam on ances from more motors. It was the British in retreat—the British!

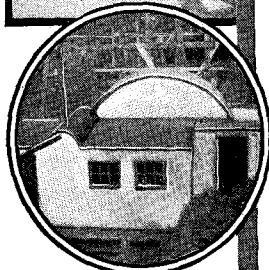
The town square was filled with them, already spreading their kits on the stone paving; with horses, motor-cars. It was half an hour after I had inquired at every lighted house for lodging before I found the Hôtel du Mouton Blanc. At a long table in a windowless room behind the café I sat down to dinner with a dozen British officers, and gave those around me the two Paris newspapers printed in English of that morning. They read them with an eager disdain, and it was from their comments that there first dawned on me the grim drama into which I had tumbled and their wonderful spirit under reverse.

"The Earl Leven wounded, eh?" said the young lieutenant of a Dorsetshire regiment on my right; "is that all they have?" Leven's was for days the only casualty made public. "We're rather well cut up, too. Five officers and 240 men alive out of a thousand in that business around 'icq.'"

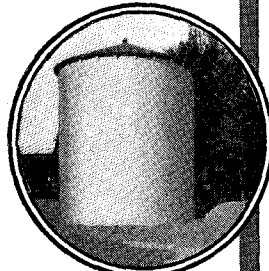
It was the first bald chapter of the decorations that for the next two days officers and men repeated to me, and always thus, as if they were but remembering from a book of statistics, with never a quiver of the voice or eye; not as if they might betray downheartedness or sorrow, but actually as if such things, in their sublime assurance, were inconceivable. That saying, as old as history, that the Englishman never knows when he is beaten, may have appealed to me before as a figure of speech. In a flash I read its literalness.

A comrade of the lieutenant's came in. The pair had not met since the battle began three days before, and they named

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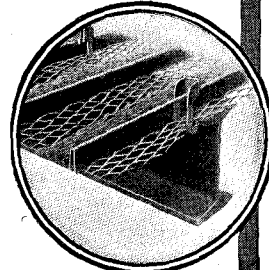
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over in the same matter-of-fact way brother officers—dead. "I say," the newcomer leaned over toward me, "how is that cheese there?"

They asked me no questions, but I was quite frank with them, even gave the Dorsetshire officer, whose name was Burmand, my card. I told the same story that I repeated afterward to any one who accosted me: that I was an American correspondent, who, having applied in proper form, with the required sworn declaration, to accompany the French Army, had come north to look at the country where it was stated there was no fighting, and been caught by the British withdrawal.

"Well, if I were you," said the cavalry captain across the table, significantly, "I'd get out of here the first thing in the morning."

"Why?" I demanded.

"The Germans aren't five miles north of this bally place now. They'll be shelling it before six o'clock."

In the passageway a baby was crying with relentless piteousness. The mother, in a huge black "picture" hat, did her best at soothing, but the shrieks got on Burmand's mind—so he said, at least.

"Oh, choke that youngster," he kept muttering. "I'm nervous as a cat. I think I'd jump if I heard a door slam."

Nervous! After the carnage he had survived, the messmates he had seen slaughtered, he drawled this. He was no more nervous than any Englishman of his caste is after a cricket game. I never used to believe in caste; but if it made that young fellow what he was then, I do.

It was remarkable to find the common soldiers, he says, absolutely ignorant of their whereabouts, just as Zola has so often described them. Le Cateau might have been in the moon, for all they knew of it. "Write it down for me," laughed one of them, "so if they pick me up tomorrow the old lady will know where it happened." Unsupported by the French at Vicq, whence they had retired from Mons on the Sunday previous, the British cavalry had been forced to retreat. "We're drawing them down into France like a bait," explained one of them, "where the Frenchies can fight them on their own ground." The Germans were then only a few scant miles away, and in the morning the retreat would continue, sweeping completely through the little village. Mr Dunn tells of the two women of the village who kept the "Mouton Blanc." "It is through them," he says, "as much as from the blind, contemptuous self-confidence of Tommy Atkins, that Le Cateau becomes unforgettable." He continues:

One was young and rosy-cheeked, but the other and head of the house, a shallow thin being, with lined cheeks and a pointed jaw, began to relate to me how many hundred meals she had served that day, how in her bad health the village doctor had warned her that she must have rest and sleep, tho she would be up at four in the morning, making coffee.

I wonder—I doubt—if she is alive now "Hein!" she summed up the evening with the national nod and gesture of both

hands to her hips, at all the litter and wreckage on the floor, "*C'est la guerre.*"

In that, and the next few moments, she epitomized the French just as much as Burnand or any of the rest had summed up the Briton. When she had helped me lift two of the leather wall-benches into the center of the café, and thrown on them a great striped mattress for my bed, I asked whether she would flee south in the morning.

"Go? Go away from Le Cateau—from my village—from the 'Mouton Blanc'? Why should I go? The German pigs will not touch me," she averred with a sublime calm, tho her beady eyes flashed. "Come, we will have a bottle of champagne. I have been keeping it for years."

And from somewhere the red-cheeked girl produced that bulging big bottle and three slim glasses. It had no label, but was of some good old vintage, tho a bit sweet, and we filled and refilled with the hissing stuff, drinking, "*Vive la France!*" and gossiping about *les beaux Anglais*, and her son who was with the army to the east, until quite two o'clock.

Before daylight the troops and the daring correspondent were amove. With the first shafts of sunlight upon the stacked wheat-sheaves and willow groves began the firing. The writer speaks of long lines of racing heads, Uhlan cavalry, their horses hidden, showing above a hilltop not a mile away, and of the great stream of villagers from Le Cateau, setting out with a fatalistic patience along the St. Quentin road. He was the last to leave the village, but finally, carrying only a bottle of spring water, he made his way to a sheltering building in the open; and later progressed as the fighting advanced. About two miles from Le Cateau, he mounted a considerable rise and, looking back, saw his shelter of the night before already in flames. Here he was joined by a motor-cycle scout, "a huge, placid being with curly sorrel hair." The two watched the conflagration for some time. Continuing, he writes:

A bearded peasant in a black shirt and suspenders ran past toward the conflagration, toward home and family, surely, crying in falsetto, "*Le Cateau incends!*" Down in the hollow the great mass of cavalry were beginning some maneuver at a gallop.

"Wait," said the scout, rising. "You'll see something." And he went on to explain how the force in sight was preparing to make the offensive against the turning movement of the Germans to the east, which the cyclist had spoken of. Toward that quarter the land sloped upward. One mass of the cavalry, under cover of the artillery, who were to open fire as soon as he former rushed the approaching enemy's position, from the concealment of the rise, angled themselves in the open. To the right and close at hand, the supporting cavalry gathered behind a dense grove, hidden and ready to swing out and over-ower.

"They're wizards, these Germans," said he scout, "at masking their artillery."

Till well past noon we waited for this onflict. But the hours went like lightning.

(Continued on page 659)

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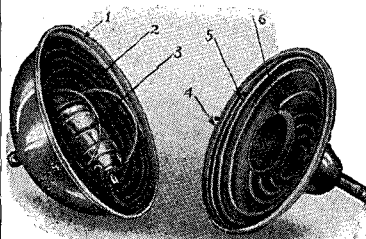
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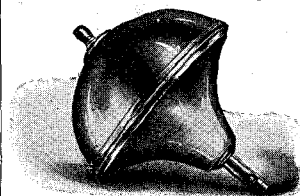


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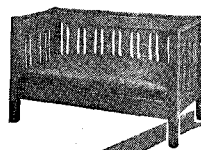
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE WAR'S COST

DISCUSSING the cost of the European war, A. W. Ferrin, in *Moody's Magazine*, declares that the loss of life and capital already promises to be on so vast a scale that no one could predict what it will be. Nor could its effects in different parts of the world be predicted, since all countries are now closely bound to one another. Accepting the figures \$55,000,000 a day, which a French economist has evolved as the money cost of the war, he declares that the outlook is for "figures that stagger the imagination," and then asks, Who is going to pay for it all? Unless by revolution and repudiation the burden should eventually be shifted to the holders of Government bonds, it is the common people who will have to pay these frightful bills. Mr. Ferrin thinks repudiation not wholly impossible, especially if a decisive defeat should come to Germany.

All the Powers at the outbreak of the war adopted emergency measures to strengthen their resources. The cost will eventually show itself in the funded debts of the nations at war, and will be "a millstone around the neck of the whole world for generations to come." The nations at war already had colossal debts—France, \$6,283,000,000; Germany, \$5,000,000,000; Russia, \$4,550,000,000; Austria, \$3,750,000,000; the United Kingdom, \$3,500,000,000; Belgium, \$750,000,000. When to these crushing burdens has been added the war's cost, it will become a grave question what the chances are for the common people to pay the interest on the debt and have something left over for themselves to live on. While the nations which eventually win might recuperate their shattered finances from the indemnities that will be imposed upon the vanquished, it must be remembered that the conquered nations will not be in a position to pay the victors' debts and their own besides; so that repudiation would seem to be their only alternative—unless they resort to the step all neutral nations hope for—abolition of their armaments. Last year Germany spent on her army and navy \$350,000,000—a sum which would pay 3½ per cent. interest on twice her present debt.

Mr. Ferrin estimates that an international agreement by which armies and navies were made unnecessary would result in a total saving in military expenditures of a sum sufficiently large, not only to pay the interest on the cost of the present war, but "to leave something over toward the redemption of the war-created debt." Complete disarmament he does not regard as at all likely, but he believes it possible that such reductions may be made in armaments as to enable the warring nations to obtain in the savings thus effected funds for the interest on the cost of the war. In case this is not done, the people of these countries "should not be blamed if they prefer repudiation to starvation." Mr. Ferrin then discusses some of the economic results of the war on our side of the Atlantic:

"The business boom of this country which many market writers predicted would follow on the heels of the declaration of war in Europe has not yet material-

ized, but according to all logic some stimulation of our industries should soon be seen. With practically all the able-bodied men in Europe on the firing-line, some one will have to provide the warring countries with food and other products, and we seem to be the only country in a position to do so.

"On the debit side of the ledger are the items of our trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary. During the calendar year 1912 our exports to Germany exceeded \$300,000,000 and our imports from there were \$186,000,000. Our exports to Austria and Hungary were \$24,000,000 and our imports from there \$18,000,000. This trade will be lost while the war lasts, for it is inconceivable that with Great Britain's overpowering navy on guard, any merchant vessels will get through to the ports of the Dual Alliance.

"Of far more importance than anything else is the destruction of capital by the war. The cost of our Civil War, according to the English statistician Mulhall, was £740,000,000, that of the Franco-Prussian War £316,000,000, of the Crimean War £305,000,000, and of the war between Russia and Turkey £190,000,000. In those wars a total of about 6,000,000 men were engaged. In the present war, if the full strength of all the fighting nations is called out, 16,000,000 men will be engaged. If the war lasts many months it is likely to cost more than all the wars of the last fifty years put together.

"The destruction of capital will not only be enough to cut off the foreign market for our securities for years to come, but will cause a continuous movement this way of our securities already held there. This, however, may be a blessing in disguise, for if we have to take back our securities at low prices, we will at the same time be selling our grain and many other things abroad at high prices. The total foreign capital invested in the United States was estimated by the Royal Statistical Society in 1909 at six billion dollars. The bulk of this capital was in our railroad securities, England's investment in American rails alone being estimated at \$3,000,000,000. With the foreign liquidation of the last two years this amount has probably been largely reduced. Even if it hasn't, it appears that already 77 per cent. of our railroading financing is done at home, for the total capitalization of all our railroads is only about \$19,500,000,000, of which about \$11,000,000,000 is in bonds and notes and \$8,500,000,000 in stocks.

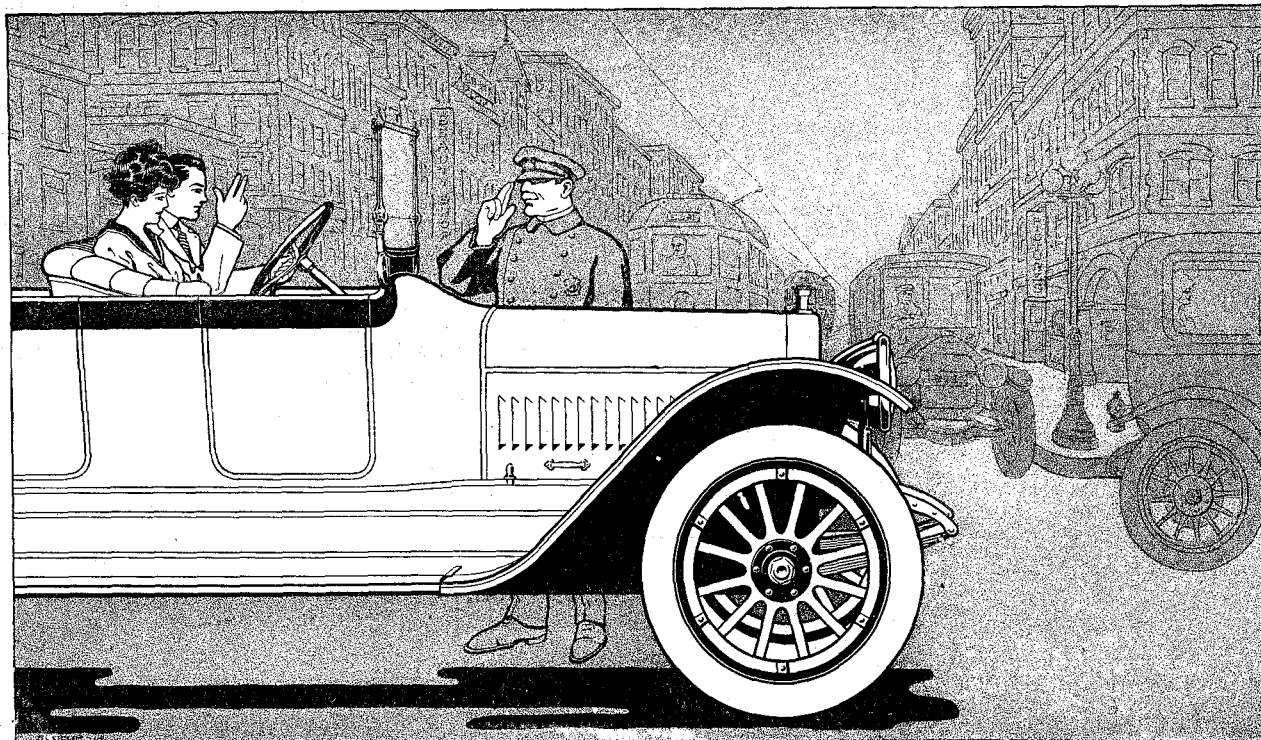
"With the favorable trade balance which the war seems likely to give us we may be able to take back from Europe at attractive prices all its floating supply of our stocks and bonds, and turn ourselves from a debtor to a creditor nation."

THE BIG DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES

How great have become the debts of American cities compared with the debts of the nation and States has been brought out by a writer in *Bradstreet's*. He declares that the net debts of these cities is "greater than those of the nation and States combined." Moreover, the per capita debt of the cities is greater than that of the nation and States combined. Not only this, but the per capita debt of the cities is "growing greatly," while that of the nation and States "shows a decline for a period of years." On June 30, 1913, our national debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,028,564,055, and the net debts of the

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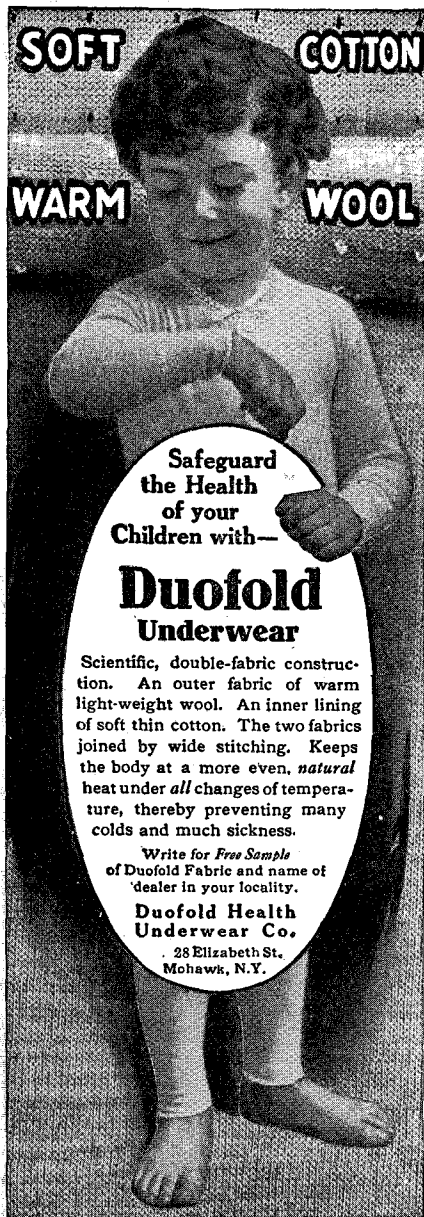
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States, \$345,942,305, making a total for the nation and States of \$1,374,506,360.

How this total compares with the total net debts of cities is shown in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, covering 195 cities that have a population of 30,000 or more. The total indebtedness of these cities is \$2,015,600,000, or an excess of \$641,092,660 over the combined indebtedness of the nation and States. In the matter of per capita debt, it appears that the debts of the cities have rapidly increased. The figures at hand on this point do not embrace all the 195 cities in the statement of total debts, but are limited to 146 cities.

In these 146 cities the per capita debt in 1902 was \$44.19; in 1912 it was \$70.47. In the same period the New York City per capita debt grew from \$76.45 to \$156.57, while the per capita net debt of the nation declined from \$12.24 to \$10.77.

After 1911 the cities began to make a somewhat better showing. In one year, 77 cities showed decreases in debts, but there were 117 that showed increases. The decreases amounted to \$10,009,075, the increases to \$144,090,422. *Bradstreet's* then presents further figures on this subject for groups of cities classified by population:

"The first group comprises those cities having a population of 500,000 or over in the year covered; the second those having between 300,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; the third, those having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000; the fourth, those with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and the fifth, cities having from 30,000 to 50,000 within their jurisdiction.

"For example, the per capita net indebtedness rises from \$38.12 for the fifth group, that of lowest population, to \$42.85 in the fourth group, \$44.61 in the third group, \$71.88 in the second group, and \$95.50 in the first group, that is, the one comprising the cities of largest population. Within the respective groups the range is sometimes wide, as will be seen by reference to the fact that in the first group the lowest city, Detroit, has only \$18.09 per capita net debt, while New York has \$156.57.

"In the second group Washington, D. C., the lowest city, has \$24.59, while Cincinnati, the highest, has \$139.18. In the third group Denver, Col., is lowest, with \$3.82, while the figure of \$109.23 is given for Omaha, Neb., the highest. In the fourth group the figures range from \$8.93 for Johnstown, Pa., the lowest, to \$128.73 for Portland, Me., the highest. In the fifth group the lowest city, Springfield, Mo., has only \$3.75, while Galveston, Tex., is credited with \$113.24.

"As an illustration of the divergence of individual cities from the general rule, it is noted that the per capita net indebtedness of Chicago, the second city in size in the country, is 13 per cent. less than that of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the smallest of the 195 cities reported. Ten cities show a per capita net indebtedness in excess of \$100, namely, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Omaha, Tacoma, Portland, Me., Atlantic City, and Galveston, while eight, namely, Denver, Erie, Peoria, Johnstown, Springfield, Mo., Joliet, Decatur, Ill., and Lansing, Mich., show a net per capita indebtedness of less than \$10."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Until the German war loans had been oversubscribed for, as officially announced in the third week of September, doubt had been expressed as to the success of these loans. Commenting on the success of the loans, *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that the extent to which German banking stands the test that has now been imposed

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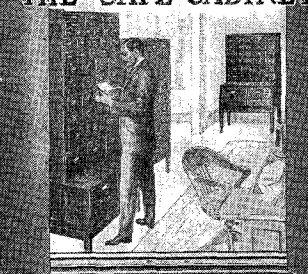
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upon it "will be one of the most interesting economic developments of the war." Successful flotations of war loans are common occurrences when a war is popular. But *The Journal* believes that it sees "a potential danger in heavy note issues by the Reichsbank." Indeed, the future of German banks "is at stake." Following are other points in the article:

"The great improvement in the German monetary situation during the last year or two has attracted considerable attention in the financial world. But has it been a genuine growth, or will it fall to the ground under the heavy test to which it must perforce be subjected, even under the most favorable of conditions?"

"We know little so far of what has taken place in the Berlin money market. What has been allowed to come through has been fragmentary and not very satisfactory, owing to the military necessities. It is known that the Reichsbank has had to resort to extensive issues of notes which are nothing more than government notes. A recent advice indicated that over 2,000,000,000 marks in these notes had been issued since the outbreak of the war. The notes were generally well received by the public. Some business houses and small stores, it appears, refused to take the notes, with the result that the Government promptly ordered these establishments closed.

"A heavy issue of more or less fiat money of this description put out by a nation at war is a potential danger. Should success attend its arms there is no doubt that a normal condition would soon be restored. But, otherwise, the mending process might be very seriously impeded.

"It must also be borne in mind that any contemplation of Germany's financial structure must take into consideration the joint-stock banks, which have been so intimately associated with the financial and commercial progress of the country. These banks in Germany are really more like promoters. They are not only part owners of the great commercial enterprises, but they have helped to finance them, their activities extending over the seas. Consequently, in addition to facing the universal havoc wrought by the war, their future is also cast to a large extent upon the success of the German arms. Hence the position of the German joint-stock banks may be said to be more precarious than those of the other warring nations."

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Economist* declares that, by the end of August, Germany had showed signs of having adapted herself to the new conditions. At first there were panic and excitement, but these subsided. The harvest had been in the main gathered and the rise in food prices for the time being had been checked. Other conditions are described as follows:

"In Berlin, public life seems almost normal, except for the restriction, almost to the point of disappearance, of tram, bus, underground, and city railway traffic. Export trade, despite the vigorous attempt to keep open all connections with neutral countries, has been completely crippled, and industries of all kinds, except for the production of war material, have come very nearly to a standstill, and what little home trade remains, apart from the supply of food, is being carried on under great difficulties.

"In the great Rhenish Westphalian coal-field there appears to have been some recovery, and production is said to have been raised again to 60 per cent. of the normal output. This, however, hardly corresponds to another statement that the triple shifts have now been reduced to one. Whatever the coal production may be of little use to industrial life in general, since so far it

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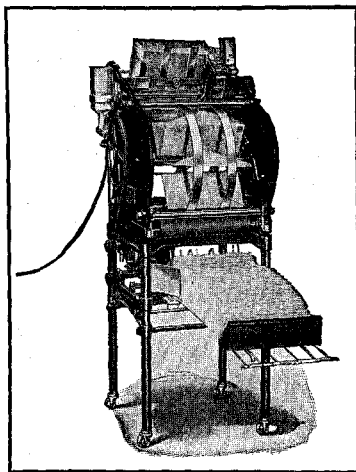
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has been impossible to provide transport for any coal except for military and government purposes.

"The great association of manufacturers, such as the Hansabund, appear to be very active in organizing whatever trade there may be on an 'Imperial' basis. As far as food supplies go, it is boasted that Germany has now stocks for eighteen months, which, with the necessary allowance for exaggeration, would agree more or less with the estimate of one year made in this letter three weeks ago. It may be pointed out that the Russian advance makes the prospects for the next harvest gloomy enough, since the great rye districts on which Germany depends will soon become the center of war. A warning against the wholesale slaughter of young and breeding cattle suggests that the pinch is being felt here also.

"As was inevitable, it is the poor who are already suffering most severely. According to *Vorwärts*, an investigation carried out by trade-union officials reveals the fact that there were already a week ago more than 100,000 unemployed in Berlin, and in order to realize the full significance of these figures, it must be remembered that, in addition, the whole able-bodied male population up to the age of 40 has already been taken away into the army. The removal of reservists, varying in different works roughly from 25 to 75 per cent. of the totals employed, instead of giving opportunities for more employment, have made it necessary to shut down more works. Some employers are taking a despicable advantage of their opportunity. They have reduced the wages of those remaining, and, instead of taking on new hands, are working overtime at reduced rates.

"According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* of August 26, the Berlin branch of the metal workers' union has 12 per cent. unemployed, apart from the 20 per cent. of its members in the field; the wood-workers' union, again apart from those in the field, has 14,000 unemployed out of a total membership of 27,000. The masons' union, out of a membership of 12,000, has 2,000 at the front and 2,500 unemployed. The bookbinders' union has 3,300 unemployed, as compared with an average of 500. A third of the textile workers in Berlin are said by this radical paper to be unemployed, but to judge from *Vorwärts* this figure is far too moderate.

"In the Solingen steel manufacture, again according to *Vorwärts*, every branch of the industry, except the manufacture of weapons, is practically at a standstill. In Berlin, at least, it would seem impossible when work has been once lost to find more, and enormous crowds of people from every walk of life are said to wait outside the chief newspaper offices on the off-chance of earning a few pfennigs by the sale of papers. The feeding of school children at public expense is being organized on a wholesale scale, and eating-halls, where a midday meal can be obtained for 10 pfennigs, are being instituted in the poorer part of the city."

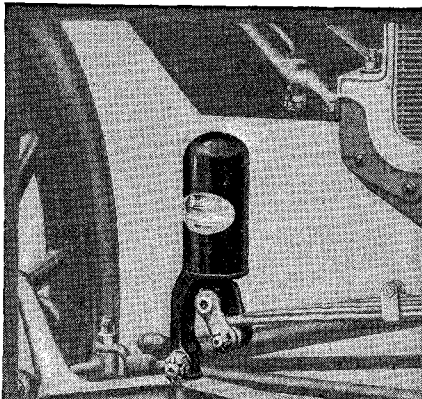
Of Course.—TESS—"Why were you weeping in the picture show?"

JESS—"It was a moving picture."—Judge.

Question of Fact.—The judge decided that certain evidence was inadmissible.

Counsel took strong exception to the ruling, and insisted that it was admissible. "I know, your honor," said he, warmly, "that it is proper evidence. Here I have been practising at the Bar for forty years, and now I want to know if I am supposed to be a fool?"

"That," quietly replied the judge, "is a question of fact, and not of law, so I won't pass any opinion upon it, but will let the jury decide."—*Sacred Heart Review*.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 653)

The shell-fire around the town waxed furious. Pale flashes pricked themselves out yonder, like a long fuse lighting intermittently at dozens of points. Over the drifting haze from the invisible guns, the bursting shrapnel showed itself in shapes of tiny, woolly white clouds spawning in the clear sky, expanding magically. Tho the wind was strongly toward them, the thundering, the ugly menace, was deafening, desolating. Sometimes smoke hid the church dome. Powder gleams broke out between us and it. A few shells burst directly over the hamlet where the cavalry had been, not a quarter-mile away.

"They're getting our range," said my friend. "We'd better get out of this."

But we had no more than crossed the road to the foolish "cover" of a larger tree than the scout, who had left his motor-cycle against the wheat-sheaves, sauntered back for it, remarking, "That was silly of me." Peasants from the next village south, Busigny, grouped around us, and he idly warned them away. A beautiful, dark-faced girl, with raven hair, approached him, and said with a deliberate winningness—French of the French that she was in those thrilling moments:

"Monsieur, vous n'avez pas de la peur?"

Flirting on the battle-field! Who but the Française?

Occasionally an automobile or motor-cycle appeared with English and French officers, or scouts, such as his companion. The artillery firing grew more intermittent, waned, and then broke forth again as the English gained ground. Of the close of the battle we read:

The cavalry below were breaking position, galloping in all directions. More appeared on the ridge south of where the enemy had been expected. On our opposite side, long lines of troops—infantry—marched south on a hidden road. Another motor-scout, even younger, red-faced and lithe, with a tiny black mustache, dashed up for a moment, and as he left turned to me, demanding, briskly, "I say, by the way, what are you doing here?" But he rode off before I could answer, bidding so-long to my first friend, calling him by name, "Walker."

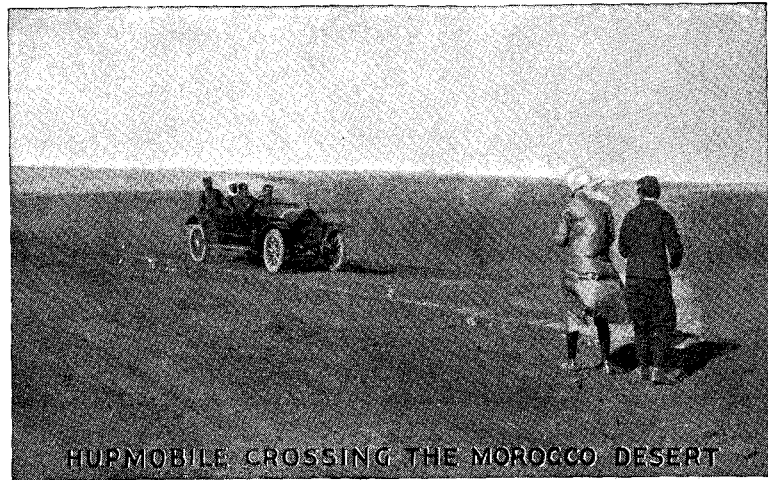
Again we were alone on the bank under the barbed-wire fence, except for the peasants. It was covered with red clover, and all at once I found a four-leaved specimen and gave it to "Mr. Walker," who stuck it in his cap with a vague smile. The boy in corduroys began to gag and point into the sky over the marching infantry, where the rattle of cylinders had again broken forth.

"German 'plane, by —!" exclaimed the scout. "Look at her turned-back wings."

By the angle in each 'plane, the resemblance to an eagle, or a buzzard, was uncanny. It was steering straight for us, some 500 meters high, but before the breathless instant when it hung straight overhead and then sailed away eastward, the infantry massed on the road gave it a crackling defiance with their rifles.

"Our men, over there, then," said Walker, cranking his cycle. "I was wondering who they were," he drawled, and without a word of parting whisked away down the rear slope.

The cavalry, too, were withdrawing. I



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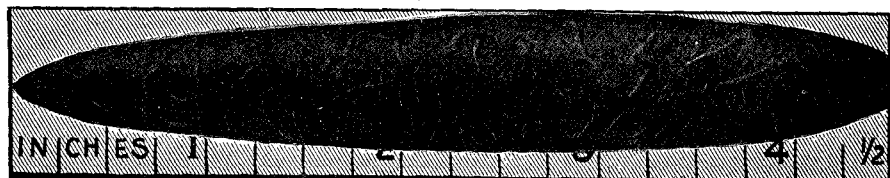
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saw my chance of seeing any carnage vanish. There was nothing to do but retreat also, in company with the ejaculatory peasant, and join the baby-carriage procession forming from all the houses in the village at Busigny. At last the boy left me—turned abruptly with a curt adieu and his coatful of English crackers into the high hedge of the first brick farm—pondering over Walker's manner at his job.

Plainly, it was he who had been responsible for the operations at this small point of the terrible fight on that August 26. Yet not once had he shown the smallest worry, the least tension. He had never raised his voice, more than smiled inscrutably. Often in leveling his glasses he had seemed exasperatingly slow, not to say stupid, in distinguishing lines of trees from troops, and so forth. His calm was exasperating; he did not even seem alert; half a dozen times I had called attention to distant movements, at which he would say, first taking a bite of biscuit: "Ah, yes. I must look at that," and languidly level his binoculars. I bethought myself of an American on such a job—his tiptoe, braced concentration. But could I swear to any gain in efficiency by that?

In his account of the events the next day at Busigny, Mr. Dunn recounts an adventure that shows clearly the perils that he faced at every moment. A train-guard in a red cap had shown him a store where bicycles were sold, and, when he refused to pay the exorbitant charges asked, had taken into his head to make trouble for him. At the first alarm the village was aroused:

From doorways, alleys, side-streets, crowds scurried across the cobbles as though were a dog-fight. "*Espion! Espion!*" (spy), went up cries from the dense, menacing mob, of which instantly I was the center. The fingers that gript me belonged to a Teuton-looking creature, with a pointed blond beard. Of course, a hollow feeling crept under my ribs, but I had sense enough not to shake him off, and to brace my wits.

"*Wohin gehen Sie?*" demanded he, letting go.

"To St. Quentin," I answered, in French.

"But that is not the road to St. Quentin which we find you taking," said, in English, a short, sallow man in a felt hat. Score one for them. All around the notes of anger became derisive. I started to explain in English about the Hôtel du Nord and a carriage; but the first fellow cut in, roughly:

"*Sprechen Sie deutsch?*"

"*Je ne comprends pas,*" I said. "*Parlez Anglais.*"

Score two. "Ah!" exclaimed the pointed beard, triumphantly.

"You answer him, you understand, when he asks you in German where you are going," explained the other. "Then you say you can not speak German."

"Look here," I said, with a good English cuss-word. "Do you think I'm a spy—*espion?*"

"*Sil!*" shouted the crowd. "*Sil!*" And my captors nodded.

Then all gave gangway to a dumpy, bald little man, with eye-glasses on a gold chain, who plainly, from his interceding, worried air, had been listening on the fringes.

"*Monsieur le maire,*" indicated the felt hat, and they all fell jabbering among

themselves. Blond beard repeated the damning evidence of his verbal ruse, but I saw at once that in the mayor, gesticulating and declaring that I was English, lay a partizan.

"I'm an American," I corrected him, whipping out my passport. "Who are these two—detectives?"

"Detectives of the police," said the sallow one.

"Then let's go to the police station," I said, "so you can see all my papers."

We started, plowing through the eddying, noisy crowd. I beguiled the felt hat with the same true, plausible story told to the British. On the mayor's desk, just inside the graystone building, I spread out every paper and card I had—even my navy pass used at Vera Cruz. The police papers he studied under a stubby finger, muttering, holding the glasses half-way between them and his eyes; he even massaged the red seal on the passport, nodding with proper official unction, and laid a friendly paw on my coat. By the time the sallow man had translated each English sentence, the day was won, and he got busy with the municipal stamp to allow me to enter St. Quentin.

Deeming it wiser, in the end, to purchase one of the high-priced bicycles, the correspondent made his way thus mounted to St. Quentin. Here, at the Hôtel Métropole, he had barely secured the sole scant accommodations available when the English again descended upon him, and it was Le Cateau over again. For an hour a steady stream of huge motors marked with the Red Cross and bearing wounded swept through the town. There were no trains out that night for any passengers but the dying; the next day none at all. Returning to the hotel, the correspondent listened to the brief comments of the exhausted officers who thronged the main room and partook of the freely offered refreshments:

A bronzed cavalry captain, thirstily sipping his coffee, was telling a brother officer with a dust-stained face how in one place the ground had been so plowed with shells that he could not pick a way among them.

"We're beaten, all along," he said. "Done—that's what we are."

And when a Briton admits that—! But it was only the reflex groan of an instant.

"Forty thousand French, y' know, ought to have attacked from the west at eleven this morning," he went on. "Had forty miles to march, and didn't come up till too late. Not much left of the Black Watch, they say."

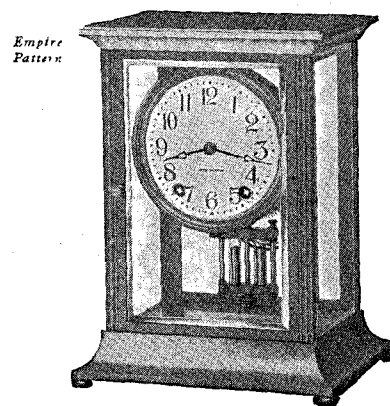
"Fighting four days now without a rest," reviewed another. "Well, they boasted they'd be in Paris in eight from the frontier, and this isn't half-way yet. We'll stand them off yet. This drawing scheme, to fight in the Frenchmen's own country, is bound to win."

"Hear the French got at them after dark," recovered the first speaker, "mashed them like flies." And wholly braced from his moment of despair, he had the generosity to add, "They're making a wonderful advance, these Germans."

"Of fifty-eight men with me, I mustered five at six o'clock."

"Infantry scattered all over the country, looking for companies that have been wiped out."

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In the October issue of *The Christian Workers Magazine* James M. Gray will answer a question stirring many minds as to whether the European War is the battle of Armageddon spoken of in Revelation. Also what relation, if any, it bears to the end of the age and the Second Coming of Christ.

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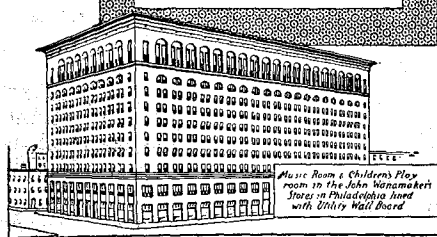
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And a third officer went on to tell how he had shot a German officer behind a tree, on refusing to surrender. Wounded, two peasants had helped him off to the German lines. "They'll get blamed for it, of course, and killed if the fellow dies. These poor people—it's they, not we, who suffer most in the end."

He concludes with a description of the crowded highway, next morning. We are reminded of Kipling's picture in "Kim" of the great highway of India and its cosmopolitan torrents of humanity.

I rode up the hill to the police, to get permission to leave town by bicycle instead of train. The Commissariat was talking excitedly under his Gothic arches, and waved me away with a hand before I could open my passport. Coasting down, a motor-cyclist buzzed past, mouth open in his unseeing, ashen face. Bandaged troopers, their horses killed, limped along the sidewalks like men walking in their sleep. Whenever a motor-lorry paused, its driver promptly fell into a doze; all the extra men on the artillery and supply-wagons slept through the jolting over pavements. Highlanders, grimed with soil, stockings around their ankles, tartans gone, halted and scraped along on their weary, blistered feet. War—this indeed was war in all its stupefying desperation.

Here was the working heart of the expeditionary force in full blast. A modern army, vividly on the job. Red-capped staff officers arrived and dashed away, to report, to give orders, clattering on great bay horses, surging in motors. Changing incessantly in person, gray-haired generals, colonels, aides—some with gold eye-glasses, all elegant—with armfuls of fluttering maps, shouted quiet commands to forces making off on the radiating streets in all directions toward the country. Long lines of artillery, of ammunition, supply-wagons, endless cavalry, seemed to march and counter-march up and down that hill, around those sharp corners, for upward of two hours. And always the commissary busses, that still blazoned on their sides in huge letters the commerce of London, mingled with the army of civilian motors, carts, carriages, in streaming flight, among the dumfounded population that had no means of escape.

At nine o'clock I took the Paris road, first leading almost straight west from St. Quentin to the village of Ham, fifteen miles beyond. As it happened, that was the whole front of this section of the English force, and I had the luck to be able to ride completely along it, ranged for battle. Just out of town the infantry was breaking camp, and the carcasses of their beef ration lay everywhere in the road. To right and left of it, deployed cavalry or artillery, making for the cover of groves or swells in the flattish, fertile country. And always the surging back and forth of lightning motors, of motor-scouts—tho I never again saw Walker; the lumbering of London busses, only one of which I saw wrecked on its side; but in places bread and biscuits, fragments of army documents, were mashed and ground into the macadam where there had been a spill. Between all, the refugees afoot, on wheels, the trundling baby-carriage army, picked a hesitating way, I clinging closely to them for concealment whenever the markings of an officer were visible.

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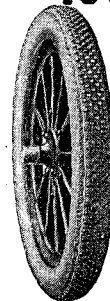
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Justified at Last.—WILLIE—"Look here, mother, haven't I been telling you for the past two years that it was no use learning all that European geography?"—*Life*.

Unkind.—"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry," said the flirt.

"How many do you expect to marry?" answered her dearest friend.—*Man Licht*.

Cheering Thought.—FIRST OLD LADY—"My dear, what do you think of this war? Isn't it terrible?"

SECOND OLD LADY—"Awful! But it can't last long; the Powers will surely intervene."—*Punch*.

The Wheel of Fortune.—"Jim"—errand boy.

"James"—office boy.

"Brown"—clerk.

"Mr. Brown"—head clerk.

"Brown"—junior member of the firm.

"James"—son-in-law of head of firm.

"Jim"—head of the firm and power on the street.—*St. Louis Mirror*.

And Then He Knew.—"I was speaking with your father last night," he said at last, somewhat inanely.

"Oh, were you?" answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. "Er—what were you—er—talking about?"

"About the war in Europe. Your father said that he hoped the fighting would soon be over."

The sweet young thing smiled.

"Yes," she remarked, "I know he's very much opposed to long engagements."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Safe So Far.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day, but before going to the office of Mr. Bryan left his coat and umbrella in the diplomatic anteroom. On leaving he started after the things, but saw a man looking out of the window, his back to the door. The Ambassador hesitated.

"Who's in there?" he asked an attendant.

"The Minister of Santo Domingo," came the reply.

"Oh," said the Ambassador, "I can go in. We are not at war with Santo Domingo."—*New York Herald*.

As It Might Be.—A certain people were much given to deploring war. War, they kept insisting, was poor business.

Their King heard them, but he didn't take them seriously. The very first chance he got he picked a quarrel with a neighboring Power, and, that done, he lifted up his voice in the old way.

"The fatherland is in danger!" he cried. "The honor of the nation is assailed! My children, be patriots!"

But they couldn't see him. "Not on your life!" they made answer. "You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time!"

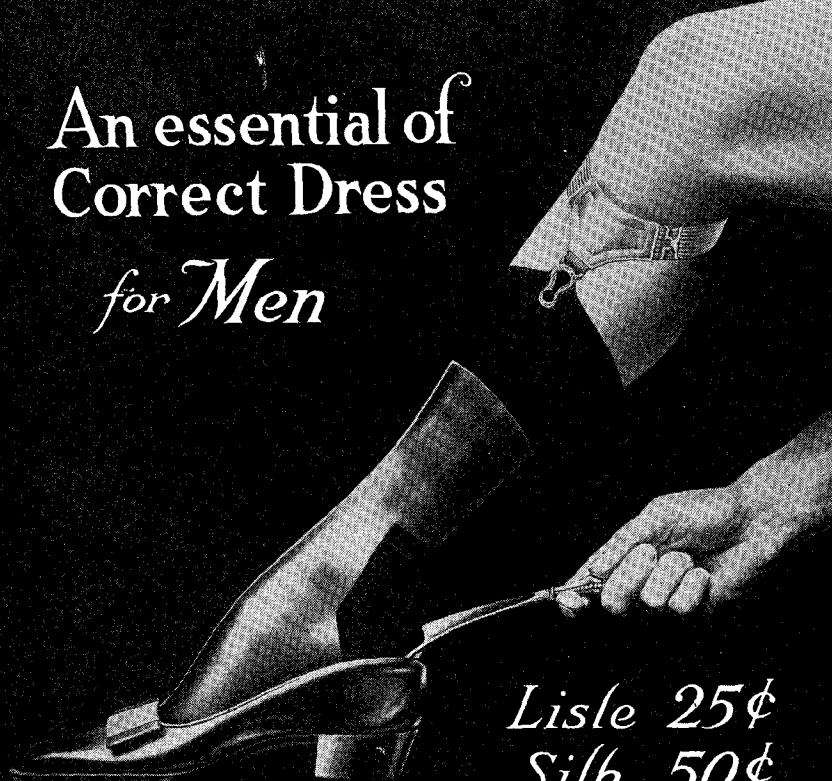
Whereupon the King made haste to patch up his quarrel and was very careful forever after not to pick another.

This fable teaches that we have still some distance to go before universal peace can be anything but a joke.—*New York Evening Post*.

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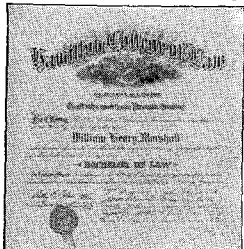
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

September 17.—United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin reports the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg as suggesting a tentative inquiry by the United States as to what peace terms the Allies might demand.

September 19.—Both sides acknowledge that in the seven days' fighting along the Aisne and the Oise rivers there has been no appreciable advantage to either side. Contradictory reports of small successes near Verdun are given by Berlin and Bordeaux. The Germans admit losses along the Oise.

Shells from the German guns ignite scaffolding about the famous Cathedral of Reims, and the flames are communicated to the roof and interior, accomplishing considerable damage.

It is now admitted by the French that Maubeuge, a first-line fortress in the Department of the Nord, was surrendered on September 7.

Berlin reports the Russians forced back to the eastern frontier in East Prussia with affairs in Galicia well in hand.

September 20.—Belgian forces are reported to have caused so much hindrance to the Germans in their operations, against the Allies that heavy artillery is being rushed to Antwerp to crush King Albert's army.

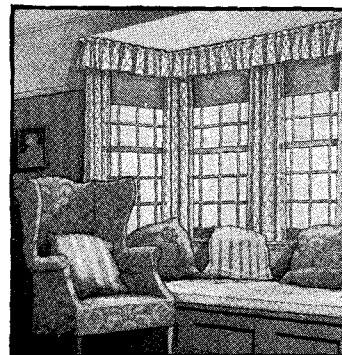
Vienna admits the evacuation of Jaroslaw for strategic reasons.

From East Prussia General Hindenburg, with 120,000 men, starts an aggressive movement against Grodno, in Russian Poland.

Montenegrin troops are said to be within ten miles of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

The British Admiralty reports an armed German merchantman sunk by the Carmania off South America; the English cruiser Pegasus disabled by the Königsberg near Zanzibar; and six English vessels in the Bay of Bengal captured by the Emden.

September 21.—The Germans, strongly entrenched along the Aisne, are reported



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to be continuing still unsuccessfully their fierce assaults upon the Allies' line. A fierce battle is raging on the plateau of Craonne, twenty miles east of Soissons. The German War Office denies weakness on its right in the "Battle of the Two Rivers," praises the Allies' valor in attacking fortified positions, but announces that these attacks are growing weaker. London military experts express satisfaction with the progress of the battle and attribute the Allies' success to repeated bayonet charges.

Vienna admits that the Russians have crossed the river San.

Servia officially reports crushing an Austrian army of invasion near the Drina River.

September 22.—Three armored British cruisers of the 12,000-ton type, the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*, with a total complement of 2,200 men, are sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. Only 1,067 are rescued.

The Germans claim to have recaptured the heights of Craonne and the village of Bethany, near Reims.

An advance on Breslau, in Silesia, from Poland is reported.

September 23.—The French War Office announces that the Allies on the left have driven Von Kluck's army back eleven miles to the vicinity of Lassigny. Berlin states that the Allied center is weakening, and that German forces are closing around Verdun.

China replies to the Kaiser's protest against the Japanese operations in the East, disclaiming any responsibility for the violation of her neutrality, owing to her inability to defend it.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 17.—Through Ambassador Spring-Rice, the British Government apologizes and expresses great regret to the United States for the alleged interview by Sir Lionel Carden, criticizing this country for the prospective withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz.

September 18.—Sir Ernest Shackleton and his party leave London to join the exploring party that is to start for the south polar regions.

September 20.—The National Bank of the Republic of Haiti stops all payments of money to the Haitian Government.

September 22.—An attempt to take Mexican refugees from a Ward Line steamer at Progreso is thwarted by the United States scout cruiser *Salem*.

September 23.—General Francisco Villa declares war upon Constitutionalist First Chief Carranza. Villa claims that four States, Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, and a portion of Coahuila, are in a state of uprising and will join with him.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

September 17.—Members of the Federal Reserve Board, before the House Banking and Currency Committee, oppose the proposition to permit State banks to issue currency.

September 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission consents to reopen hearings in the freight-rate case.

The Federal Reserve Board approves the plan to raise a \$100,000,000 gold fund for the relief of the foreign-exchange situation.

September 20.—The Postal Savings Bank report shows a heavy increase in de-

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posits, the total for the nation exceeding \$48,000,000.

September 21.—The Senate filibuster against the Rivers and Harbors Bill is successful in having the bill returned to the committee, with instructions for a \$20,000,000 reduction.

September 23.—The Administration is reported as resenting an interview attributed to Attaché von Schoen, of the German Embassy, in which the Attaché violated diplomatic courtesy in his statements relative to relations between Japan and the United States.

GENERAL

September 17.—An underground explosion entombs many men in a coal-mine at Rockport, Ky.

September 19.—In a gale off the Oregon coast the steamship *Leggett* turns turtle and founders, with seventy-two lives lost.

September 23.—Admitting that the Red Cross army in Europe can not begin to cope with the situation it faces on the French battle-fields, Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross Society, arriving from England on the *Olympic*, begins a national campaign here, to muster money, nurses, medical supplies, and doctors for the service.

In Other Words.—ETHEL—"Gladys Smith's face always reminds me of a delicately tinted china cup."

BROTHER TOM—"Yes; it's a beautiful mug."—JUDGE.

Scrambled Zoology.—The hard-working storekeeper had vainly ransacked the whole of his shop in his efforts to please an old lady who wanted to purchase a present for her granddaughter. For the fifteenth time she picked up and critically examined a neat little satchel.

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SOME WAR-NAMES AND -TERMS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

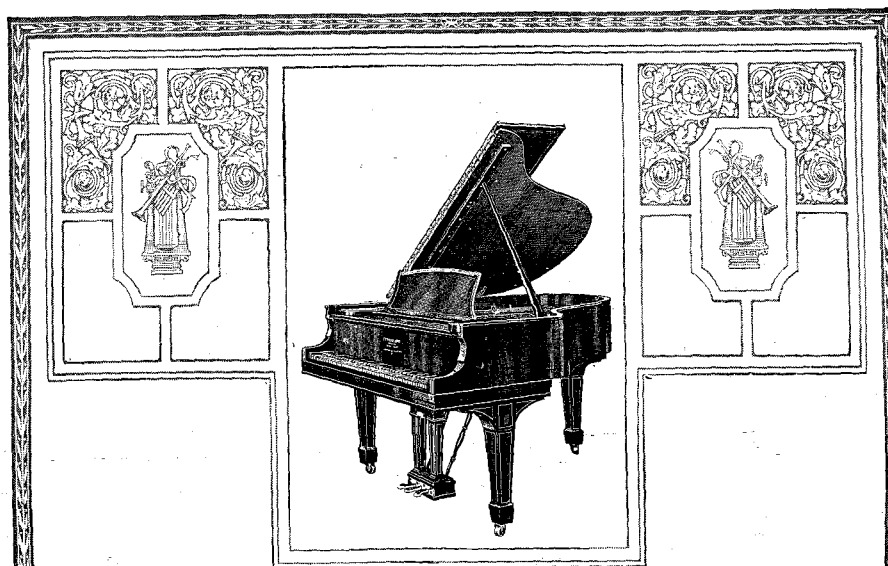
The following are some of the names and terms which have come into prominence during the European War of 1914, and which are commonly mispronounced. The pronunciations given below are indicated by the alphabet devised for pronunciation by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, and used in the *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*. The basic principle of this alphabet is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

a	as in artistic.	g	as in go.
ā	as in art.	ŋ	as in sing.
a	as in fat.	th	as in thin.
ā	as in fare.	th	as in this.
e	as in get.	s	as in so, cent.
ē	as in prey.	z	as in zest, was.
i	as in hit.	ch	as in church.
i	as in police.	j	as in jet.
o	as in obey.	sh	as in ship, ocean,
ō	as in go.		function, machine.
e	as in not.	3	as in azure, leisure,
ō	as in or.		vision.
u	as in full.	a	as in ask.
ū	as in rule.	ə	(unstressed) as in
u	as in but.		sofa, over, gut-
ū	as in burn.		tural, martyrdom.
oi	as in aisle.	1	(unstressed) as in
ou	as in sauerkraut.		habit, senate, sur-
iu	as in duration.		feit, biscuit, min-
iū	as in feud.		ute, privilege, val-
ei	as in oil.		ley Sunday, cities,
k	as in kin, cat, quit.		renew.

h as in lock (Scotch), ach, mich (German). ñ as in bon (French). ü as in Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).

Aachen, ā'hēn.
Aisne, ēn.
Allenstein, ā'len-shtain.
Altkirch, ālt'kirch.
Armentières, ar'mān'-tyēr'.
Bar-le-Duc, bār'h-dük'.
Beauvais, bō've'.
Besançon, bə-zān'sōn'.
Bülów, von, fon bū'lov or [Ang.] von biū'lo.
Charleroi, shar'lə-rwā'.
Charleville, shar'lə-vil'.
Chaumont, sho'mōn'.
Coblentz, kō'blents.
Commercy, kō'mer'si'.
communiqué, kō'mu'ni-kē'.
Danzig, dān'tsīh.
démarche, dē'mārsh'.
Dijon, di'jōn'.
Dinant, di'nān'.
Dirschau, dir'shau.
Douai, dū'ā'.
Einem, von (General), fon, ai'nem.
Épinal, ē'pī'nāl'.
Etain, ē'tān'.
Eupen, ei'pen.
Freiberg, frai'berh.
Gallieni (General), gal'yē'ni'.
Ghent, gent.
Gebweiler, geb'vai-lər.
Gmund, gmünt.
Goltz, von der (General), fon der gōltz.
Göttingen, gūt'ing-en.
Hadersleben, hā'dərs-lē-ben.
Hanau, hā'au.
Hotzendorf, von, fon hō'tsen-dorf. (Austrian Chief of Staff.)
Huy, hoi.
Joffre (General), jōfr.
Karlsruhe, kār'l'srū-a.
Ki-ao'chow', ki-ao'chau'.
Kluck, von, fon kluk.
Königsberg, kō'nigs-berh.
Krakow, krā'kau.
La Fère, la fār.
Langres, lān'gr.
Laon, la'ōn'.
Leipzig, laip'sik.
Lemberg, lem'berh.
Liège, li'ēj'.
Ligny, li'nyi'.
Lille, lil.
Longwy, lōn'vi'.
Louvain, lū'vān'.
Lunéville, lū'nē'vil'.
Maestricht, mās'trīnt.
Mainz, maīnts.
Markirch, mār'kirch.
Maubeuge, mō'būz'.
Meehlin, mek'lin.
Meuse, mīz or (F.) mūz.
Meurthe (River), mūrt.
Mézières, mē'zyār'.
Millerand, mil'rān' (French Minister for War).
Moltke, von, fon mōlt'ka (German Chief of Staff).
Mülhausen, mül'hau-zen.
Namur, nā'mūr'.
Neuss, nois.
Nicholovitch, nī'ko-lē-vich. (Grand Duke Nicholas. Commands Russian army.)
Noyon, nwa'yōn'.
Oureq, ūrk.
Pau (General), pō.
Pforzheim, pfōrts'haim.
Poincaré, pwan'ka'rē (President of France).
Pont-à-Mousson, pōnt'ā-mū'sōn'.
Przemysl, pshe'mishl.
Putnik, pūt'nik (Serbian Chief of Staff).
Reims, rīmz or (F.) raīs.
Roubaix, rū'bē'.
Roulers, rū'lē'.
Rouzesky, rūsh'ki.
Saarbrück, zār'brūk.
Sambre, sānbr.
St.-Dié, sān'di'ē'.
St.-Dizier, sān'di'zyē'.
Soissons, swa'sōn'.
Stettin, stēt'in.
Thiaucourt, ti'o'kūr'.
Thionville, tyōn'vil'.
Thorn, tērn.
Tirlemont, tirl'mēn'.
Tomaszow, tō'ma-shef'.
Toul, tūl.
Troyes, trīvz.
Troyes, trwā.
Ulm, ulm.
Valenciennes, va'lān'syen'.
Verdun, ver'dūn'.
Verviers, ver'vyē'.
Wiesbaden, vis-bā'den.
Woëvre, wō'ēvr.



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